

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Clashes in North — "Ferocious fighting" in the hills south of Tripoli between two pro-Syrian factions left at least 10 dead and 30 wounded, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Former President Sulayman Franjiyah's Al-Maradah organization claimed in a statement reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon that the organization was responding to "regrettable events" carried out by Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) gunmen aimed at attacking coexistence, demanding protection money, and assaulting and evicting citizens. On the other hand, an SSNP statement cited by the radio claimed that an "official" was attacked without reason and the SSNP therefore moved from a defensive to an offensive posture. Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with deputies in order to find a way to end the fighting, Beirut radio reported, and Idhin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon reported that Franjiyah met with an envoy of Syrian President al-Asad.

Libyan Envoy — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki departed for Damascus and Jordan after meeting with Prime Minister Karami, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. At-Turayki had earlier met with President Amin al-Jumayyil and he disclosed in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that he had delivered a message to President al-Jumayyil from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi concerning joint Arab action. At-Turayki also stated that his recent visit to Syria was "successful." Amal Movement sources cited by Beirut radio denied a Voice of Lebanon radio report that At-Turayki had met with Minister of State for the South and Reconstruction Nabih Birri while both men were in Damascus.

Syria

Diplomacy — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' began talks with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson, Damascus television reported. Before the talks, Cheysson stressed the importance of Syria's role in the region and stated that he is carrying a message for President Hafiz al-Asad from French President Francois Mitterrand, Damascus radio noted. In separate meetings in Damascus, visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, Damascus radio and IRNA reported respectively.

Domestic Affairs — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who had met with Minister Velayati on 11 July, escaped an

assassination attempt on 9 July, according a Voice of Lebanon radio "exclusive report." In another "exclusive," the radio reported that Brigadiers General 'Ali Haydar and Shafiq Fayyad returned to Damascus after an absence of about 1 month and that Vice President Rif'at al-Asad is expected to return "soon."

Gulf Conflict

Kuwait strongly protested to Iran the latter's "seizure and search" of a Kuwaiti ship, according to KUNA citing the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA*. Iranian authorities seized the vessel *Ibn Rushd* as it entered the Strait of Hormuz on 7 July, the paper explained, and escorted it to Bandar-e 'Abbas in Iran.

PLO Affairs

The "Aden document," the agreement recently concluded between Fatah and the four-faction Democratic Alliance, calls for a "collective action leadership" to handle the PLO's decision-making in periods between Executive Committee meetings and stipulates that the Executive Committee shall elect deputies for its chairman, according to the text of the document as published by the Amman paper *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*. Without mentioning the committee chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, the document condemned his visit to Cairo as a violation of PNC resolutions and stressed that the PLO is not bound by any results or commitments resulting from the visit. The document confirmed the PLO's commitment to the Baghdad summit's call for a boycott of the Camp David accords and suspension of all political contacts with Egypt. While favoring the establishment of relations with Jordan on the basis of PNC resolutions, it rejected any solution to the Palestinian question based on the Reagan plan, "territorial compromise," or the Israeli Labor Party's "Jordanian option." As for "last year's bloody incidents in the Palestinian arena," the document condemned the use of arms to resolve disputes within the PLO and rejected all attempts to split the organization or "fake" alternative leaders for it. All the Palestinian national forces should take joint action to "reactivate all PLO institutions" in Lebanon and to reorganize and reunify the refugee camps in that country. In conclusion, the document stated that the latest date for the next PNC session should be 15 September 1984.

Meanwhile, a Democratic Alliance delegation left for Algiers to sign the agreement, Radio Monte Carlo reported. PFLP sources cited by the radio said that the agreement may be signed within 2 days.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 136

13 July 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Arab League's Klibi on Choice Between U.S., USSR [ANSA]	A 1
Text of Palestinian Groups' Aden Document' [Amman SAWT AsH-SHA'B 12 Jul]	A 1
Democratic Alliance Group Leaves for Algiers 12 Jul [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	A 4
LE MONDE on Intra-Palestinian Discussions [7 Jul]	A 4
Algiers VOP Interviews PLO's Khalil al-Wazir	A 4
AD-DUSTUR: An-Natshah on Palestinian Issues [12 Jul]	A 5
Further Reportage on 'Arafat Activities in Geneva	A 6
11 Jul News Conference [Baghdad Voice of PLO]	A 6
Meets UNRWA, WHO Officials [Voice of Palestine]	A 7
Meets Indian Foreign Minister [Baghdad Voice of PLO]	A 7
To Arrive Amman 14 Jul [Amman AR-RAY 13 Jul]	A 7
PLO Officials Praise Mitterrand's Remarks [Amman AD-DUSTUR 12 Jul]	A 7
Israel Said Planning Attack on PLO Headquarters [SPA]	A 8
Voice of PLO Reports West Bank Attacks	A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA**GULF AFFAIRS**

GCC Defense, Foreign Ministers Meeting Proposed [WAM]	C 1
---	-----

BAHRAIN

Information Minister Interviewed on War Effects [London AL-HAWADITH 13 Jul]	C 1
Amir Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi	C 1

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS on Soviet Early Warning System Offer [QNA]	C 1
AL-ANBA' on GCC Establishing Relations With USSR [11 Jul]	C 2
Oil Minister Interviewed on Vienna OPEC Talks	C 2
Briefs: Envoy to Argentina	C 3

OMAN

Sultan Cables Iraqi President Saddam Husayn	C 3
Briefs: Telecommunications Agreement	C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Correction to Defense Minister Address	C 3
Briefs: New Qatari Envoy Arrives	C 4

UAE

Eritrean Official Arrives, Makes Statement [WAKH]	C 4
---	-----

PDRY

Mahmud an-Najashi Departs for Algiers Meeting	C 4
---	-----

Briefs: Outgoing Libyan Envoy to PDRY C 4

YAR

President Receives Message From UAE Counterpart C 4
 Briefs: Bulgarian Delegation Departs YAR C 4

EGYPT

AL-AHRAM Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy D 1
 Abu Ghazalah Statements on Weapons Imports, Exports D 1
 Improvements in SAM-7 System Reported D 1
 Abu Ghazalah, Officials Attend Air Defense Day D 1
 Mubarak Sends Lauding Telegram D 2
 Kuwait's AL-ANBA Interviews Egyptian NPUG [11 Jul] D 2
 Media Highlight Jews' Plight, Ignore Palestinians [MAY 9 Jul] D 2
 AL-JUMHURIYAH Urges Abolition of Emergency Laws [10 Jul] D 3
 Mubarak Cables Good Wishes to Iraqi President D 3
 Mubarak Cables Mitterrand on Revolution Anniversary D 3

IRAQ

Communique No 1,524 Reports Latest Operations E 1
 Foreign Minister on Gulf War, Related Issues [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 10 Jul] E 1
 Two Maritime Targets Attacked South of Khark E 2
 Soviet Official Discusses Weapons Supply to Iraq [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 11 Jul] E 2
 Dailies Reaffirm Country's Military Capability E 2
 Ba'th Official Receives Libyan Comrades E 2
 Tankers Hit in Gulf Attacks Identified E 3
 Oil Loading Capacity at Khark Jetty Reduced E 3
 Justice Minister, Delegation Leave for Moscow E 3
 Oil Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement E 3

JORDAN

Foreign Minister Discusses Mitterrand Talks F 1
 Examines Relations With France [AR-RAY 13 Jul] F 1
 Shamir-Peres Election Debate Scrutinized F 1
 House Speaker Returns From Baghdad Conference F 2
 Libya's At-Turayki To Arrive in Amman 13 Jul [AR-RAY 13 Jul] F 2

LEBANON

Reportage on Continued Violence in North G 1
 Franiyah Receives Syrian Envoy [Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon] G 1
 Fighting Rages, Talks Continue [Voice of Lebanon] G 1
 Al-Maradah Advance in Al-Kurah [Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon] G 1
 Al-Maradah, Pro-Syrians Issue Statements [Radio Free Lebanon] G 1
 SSNP Said on Defensive [Voice of the Mountain] G 1
 Karami Tries To End Fighting G 1
 Al-Maradah Escalating Attacks [Voice of Lebanon] G 2
 Sporadic Clashes Renewed 13 Jul [Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon] G 2
 Several Casualties Reported G 2
 IUM, Communists Join SSNP [Voice of Lebanon] G 2
 KUNA Quotes 'Official Source' Detailing Security Plan G 2
 New Judicial Police Commander Appointed [Voice of Lebanon] G 3
 Army Command Statement Cautions Against Rumors [Voice of Lebanon] G 3
 Karami Rules Out Committee Contacts With Israel [Voice of Arab Lebanon] G 3
 Continued Reportage on Libya's At-Turayki in Beirut G 3
 12 Jul Statement G 3
 Visits Pierre al-Jumayyil [Radio Free Lebanon] G 4

Departs; Karami Makes Statement [Radio Free Lebanon].....	G 4
VOL Reports At-Turayki Met Birri in Damascus	G 4
Amal Sources Deny Report	G 4
Libyans Looking 'Earnestly' for New Bureau Premises [Voice of Lebanon]	G 4
VOL Reports Assassination Attempt Against Khaddam	G 5
Israelis Fly Reconnaissance Sorties 12 Jul [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 5
Resistance Attacks Israelis in Tyre 12 Jul [Voice of Arab Lebanon]	G 5

SYRIA

Lebanese Figures Arrive, Meet With Khaddam [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	H 1
Statements of Libya's At-Turayki Noted	H 1
Further Reportage on Visit of Iran's Velayati	H 1
Meets With PNC's Al-Fahan [IRNA]	H 1
Meets With Prime Minister [IRNA]	H 1
Reportage on Visit of France's Claude Cheysson	H 1
Cheysson Arrives in Damascus [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	H 1
Cheysson on Syrian Role	H 2
Ash-Shar', Cheysson Begin Talks	H 3
Al-Asad Cables Mitterrand on National Day	H 3
Damascus Links Pelletreau, Mitterrand Tours	H 3
ATH-THAWRAH Raps U.S.-French Moves in Region	H 3
Az-Zu'bi Meets With PRAVDA Correspondent	H 4
Ba'th Official Confers With PNC Speaker	H 4
Syrian Team To Complete in Summer Olympics	H 4
AL-BA'TH Comments on Lebanese Peace Progress	H 4

ISRAEL

Arens on Military, Political, Economic Affairs	I 1
Alignment Presents Socioeconomic Platform [THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jul]	I 1
Rabin on Alignment's Lebanon, Golan Policy [DAVAR 12 Jul]	I 5
Alignment's Rabin Says Syrian Accord Possible [THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jul]	I 5
Alignment Plan To Win Likud Supporters Viewed [MA'ARIV 12 Jul]	I 5
Poll Shows Peres Leads Shamir Following Debate [HADASHOT 12 Jul]	I 6
Labor Edge Narrowing; Small Parties Gain [THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jul]	I 6
Gap Between Alignment, Likud Narrowing [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Jul]	I 6
National Religious Party Publishes Platform [HATZOFE 13 Jul]	I 7
Progressive List Seeks Support in Territories	I 8
HADASH Leader Meets 'Arafat, Returns to Israel	I 8
RAKAH: U.S. Fostered Progressive List for Peace [HA'ARETZ 13 Jul]	I 8
Communist Says Jewish Terrorists Are American [Budapest]	I 8
U.S., French Election Speculation Reported [DAVAR 12 Jul]	I 9
U.S. Willing To Aid Economy After Elections [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Jul]	I 9
U.S. Condition for Free Trade Zone Agreement	I 10
Husayn Interested in Labor Territories Plan [HA'ARETZ 13 Jul]	I 10
Jewish Agency Official Protests Settlement Plans	I 10
Pre-Election Settlement Drive Sparks Controversy [THE JERUSALEM POST 13 Jul]	I 10
Ties With PRC on CW, Lebanon Reported [HA'ARETZ 13 Jul]	I 11
Syria, Libya, Iran Plotting Against Iraq	I 11
Cheysson's Israel Visit, French Policy Viewed	I 11
Court Sentences Seven Popular Front Members	I 12
Roadblock on Jericho Outskirts Removed	I 12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Departure of Cyprus Foreign Minister Reported	Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Ethiopian Foreign Minister	Q 1
Messaadia Receives Palestinian Visitors	Q 1

LIBYA

- JANA Claims Terrorists Training in Sudan Q 1
 JANA Cites Sudanese Popular Army Communique Q 1

MAURITANIA

- Paris: President Interviewed on Attempted Coup Q 1

MOROCCO

- LE MATIN Announces New Ministerial Appointments [28 Jun] Q 2

SUDAN

- Assembly Speaker as-Sayyid on Constitution Q 2
 New FRG, Kuwaiti Envoys

WESTERN SAHARA

- APS: Saharan Communique Reports 'Recent' Actions Q 4

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

- Explosions, Arrests Reported in Hargeysa [Radio Haigan] R 1

TANZANIA

- Bulgaria's Filipov Continues Talks in Zanzibar R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

- Algeria-Cameroon Joint Commission Session Ends S 1

CHAD

- Reconciliation Conference Urged Before 20 July [Paris LE MONDE 8-9 Jul] S 1
 Opposition's Approach to Talks Questioned S 1
 Bardai Defends Opposition's Negotiating Stance [Bardai Chadian National Radio] S 2

WEST AFRICA

- W. Africa Cement Company To Discuss Debts Payment T 1

GHANA

- Trade Protocol Signed With PRC T 1
 Agreement Signed With Volta Aluminum Company T 1

NIGERIA

- 2 British Diplomats Expelled; Reaction to UK Expulsions T 1
 Lagos 'Formally' Requests Dikko Extradition T 2
 Newspapers Accuse UK Government of Hostility T 2
 Buhari Interviewed on Chad, Border Closures [PANA] T 2
 FMG To Attend OAU Peace Talks on Chad T 3

SIERRA LEONE

Government Announces Release of Prisoners T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Official, FNLA Spokesman on Aims for Angola [Lisbon] U 1
 Dos Santos Receives Egyptian Envoy, SED Official U 1
 Briefs: Porto Amboim To Close U 1

LESOTHO

Allegations of Mutiny in Armed Forces Denied U 1
 Briefs: New Ambassador From Japan U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Military Talks With Zimbabwe Held in Chimoio U 2
 Zambezia Frelimo Meeting Discusses Shortcomings U 2
 5 Killed in Attack on Convoy Near Maputo [Johannesburg] U 2
 Army Successes Against 'Armed Bandits' Cited U 2
 Brigades Formed To 'Neutralize Enemy' in Chimoio U 3
 Government Releases, Finds Jobs for 72 'Bandits' U 3
 Netherlands Signs Technical Assistance Agreement U 3
 Matsinhe Named New Niassa Provincial Leader U 3
 New Microwave Link With Swaziland Opens U 3
 French Radio Delegation Agrees to Cooperation U 3

NAMIBIA

Editorial: SWAPO Bent on Self-Destructive Madness U 4
 [Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN 29 Jun]

SOUTH AFRICA

4 Killed, 21 Injured by Car Bomb Outside Factory U 4
 Further Details U 4
 Car Bomb Used; Toll Rises U 5
 Soldiers Narrowly Missed U 5
 Minister Blames ANC U 5
 Police Confirm Car Bomb at Detective's Home U 5
 KaNgwane Official Speaks at Session on Self-Rule U 6
 Paper Urges Visa for Jackson, Decries Democrats U 6
 [Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER 3 Jul]
 Commentary Discusses Democratic Presidential Bid U 6
 Commentary Notes End of Westminster-Type Government U 7

SWAZILAND

Ombudsman Reveals Charges Against Nxumalo U 7
 Delegate Discusses PTA Meeting, Customs Trade List U 7
 Security Head, Other Police Promotions Announced U 8

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Opposition to Namibia 'Linkage' [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 28 Jun] U 8
 Zaire Arrests Zambian at Border for Spying [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 28 Jun] U 8

Arab League's Klibi on Choice Between U.S., USSR
AU121555 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome July 12 — United States and Western European policy in the Middle East and these countries' treatment of the cause of the Palestinian people in the region were sharply challenged by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi of Tunisia in an interview published in today's edition of the Turin paper *LA STAMPA*.

Klibi, now serving his second term as Arab League secretary general, insisted that the United States has committed a grave error in failing to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. This stance, he declared, has led to the "unrecoverable" loss of the Middle East for the administration led by American President Ronald Reagan and to the attendant risk that the Arab states will turn to Moscow out of "frustration and disillusionment."

Addressing himself to the Arab conflict with Israel, the Arab League Secretary said that: "It has shifted the world's attention away from the fundamental problems, but the conflict will be finished only when the questions which divide us are settled with dignity."

Europe, he said, could be of great assistance in helping the cause of the Palestinians if only the continent would stop speaking in half-way terms. "The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 could have provided Europe with the opportunity for reaffirming an independent position, one which had been announced before the invasion in the direction of conducting new efforts and taking more positive steps beyond the declaration of Venice."

Klibi's reference was to the document endorsed by the European Community leaders at the end of the Italian presidency of the community in which they recognized the right of the Palestinians to their own country.

"What an occasion lost!" he declared, and added, "especially when Europe claims to be the third great power and capable of making the U.S. understand the language of reason, justice and good sense."

In conclusion, he said, "We Arabs have no choice: Either we submit to Israel's game or seek greater and more massive aid from the Soviet Union which, it must be acknowledged, conducts a friendly policy in our regard."

Text of Palestinian Groups' Aden Document'

JN121010 Amman SAWT ASH-SHAB in Arabic 12 Jul 84
 p 22

[Text] The political and organizational "Aden Document," which was reached after a long, continuous dialogue that began in Algiers in April and ended in Aden in June between the Fatah movement and the Democratic Alliance comprising the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the PFLP, the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF), and the Palestinian Communist Party, was the subject of controversy among the Palestinian factions, forces, personalities, and intellectuals and

was about to do away with the PLO and its accomplishments. Some Palestinians welcomed the document, considering it the beginning of salvation from the current crisis. Others rejected it because it represents concessions to the firmly established Palestinian principles, while a third party did not accept it because it does not meet the required needs.

SAWT ASH-SHAB is exclusively publishing the document out of its desire to present facts to the Arab reader and researcher:

The Political and Organizational Aden Document

Under the patronage of the Algerian National Liberation Front and the Yemeni Socialist Party, leading delegations representing the Fatah Movement and the Democratic Alliance factions — the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, and the PLF — met in Aden and Algiers and approved the political and organizational agreement indicated in this document as a basis for a comprehensive national dialogue.

The Political Document

I. The Occupied Territory:

Extending full support to our people in the occupied territories in their struggle against the Israeli occupation, the Israeli repressive and terrorist measures, and the aggravating Israeli practices to seize land, build settlements, and dislodge the inhabitants preparatory to annexing the occupied areas.

Protecting the unity of the national ranks and stands and preventing the external problems and pressures from reflecting on our people in the occupied territories. Reviving the Palestinian national front in the occupied areas on the basis of the 16th PNC session resolutions, and giving this front the powers to lead the political and popular struggle against the Israeli occupation. Maintaining commitment to safeguard and bolster the steadfastness and struggle of our people and their national forces in the occupied areas in accordance with the directives of the national front regarding the distribution of the steadfastness funds. Working seriously to unify the popular institutions, such as trade unions and so forth, and to firmly encounter all attempts to split and disrupt them.

Confronting the suspect attempts to undermine the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and to contain our people. Confronting the practices aimed at dealing a blow to the national institutions in the occupied territories as well as the measures being practiced to encircle our people and force them to accept the capitulatory schemes. Emphasizing the unity of all the progressive, democratic, and national Palestinian forces in the 1948 occupied territory, and providing them with all forms of support within the framework of our people's national unity. Escalating armed struggle and popular struggle against the Zionist occupation for the sake of liberating our occupied territory and wrenching our national rights to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative.

II. The Cairo Visit and Palestinian-Egyptian Relations.

1. Confirming that the visit represented a violation of the PNC resolutions, confronting the adverse effects of this visit, considering the PLO as not bound by any results or political commitments resulting from this visit, and demanding accountability for this visit within the framework of the legitimate PLO institutions.

2. Continuing the PLO's commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions, especially those concerning the relations with the Egyptian regime and boycotting Camp David, and immediately suspending all political contacts with the Egyptian regime. Asserting the resolutions that were adopted by the 16th session of the PNC concerning the relations with the Egyptian nationalist forces and determining the relations with the Egyptian regime on the basis of its renunciation of the Camp David policy.

III. Jordan.

1. Establishing relations between the PLO [and Jordan] on the basis of the PNC resolutions, especially those that were adopted at the 16th session.

2. Rejecting any solution to the Palestine question on the basis of the Reagan plan, territorial compromise [al-hall al-iqlimi al-wasat], the Zionist Labor Party plan that is referred to as the "Jordanian option," or any other plan that detracts from our people's inalienable rights, including their right to the return, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

IV. Last Year's Bloody Incidents in the Palestinian Arena.

The conferees discussed with a sense of national responsibility the serious bloody incidents witnessed by the Palestinian arena last year and the results and effects of these incidents on the unity and position of Palestinian struggle as well as on the reputation of the PLO, and affirmed the following:

1. Taking up arms to forcibly impose solutions to disputes within the ranks of the revolution conflicts with the PNC resolutions, which assert the principles of democratic dialogue, and harms the course and unity of the Palestinian revolution.

2. Rejecting all attempts to split the PLO, divide its ranks, or fake alternate leaderships for it, and confirming adherence to the unity of the PLO and the legitimacy of its institutions.

3 This question shall be discussed at the next PNC session in accordance with the aforementioned bases.

V. Palestinian-Syrian relations.

1. Building the relations between the PLO and Syria in accordance with the following national and pan-Arab bases:

A. Joint action in the struggle against the Israeli enemy and imperialist and Zionist plans in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to secure the Palestinian Arab people's

rights to the return, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

B. The rejection of U.S. plans, headed by the Camp David accords, the autonomy plan, the Reagan plan, and others, which aim to detract from the Palestinian people's right to the return, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state or to undermine the PLO's role as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by authorizing others to speak on its behalf or share representation with it.

C. Abidance by the Arab summit resolutions concerning the bases for solving the Palestine question and the Arab-Zionist conflict in a manner that guarantees the Palestinian people's national rights to the return, self-determination, and the establishment of the Palestinian state as well as the pan-Arab aspirations of the Arab nation.

D. Abidance by the Baghdad summit resolutions concerning the relations with the Egyptian regime and boycotting Camp David.

E. Mutual respect for the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

F. The adoption of measures that will strengthen mutual confidence and enable the Palestinian revolution, Syria, and the Lebanese nationalist forces to undertake their common struggle role in confronting the Zionist and imperialist enemy and to solve all outstanding problems that prevent such a role.

2. Considering the Soviet-Syrian statement which emphasizes that PLO unity should be established on national, progressive principles hostile to imperialism and the urgent need to solve all disputes within the Palestinian revolution as one of the major bases for overcoming the crisis within the Palestinian revolution and the PLO and correcting the PLO's relationship with Syria.

VI. Lebanon.

1. Strengthening the Lebanese nationalist-Palestinian-Syrian alliance, developing relations with the Lebanese nationalist, progressive forces, and backing these forces's struggle against Zionist occupation, U.S. influence, and the Phalangist hegemony plan in order to ensure Lebanon's independence, unity, Arabism, and democratic development.

2. Regulating the relationship with the Lebanese nationalist forces in order to ensure the security of our masses and camps in Lebanon; to preserve our people's civil and social rights, including their national right to engage in political organization and action, to carry arms, and to join the revolution ranks; and to guarantee the PLO's rights and institutions in Lebanon.

3. Taking joint action with the Lebanese nationalist forces to continuously escalate armed struggle against the Zionist occupation forces.

4. The abrogation of the 17 May agreement is a major victory for the Lebanese people's struggle and a support for the struggle of our people and the other Arab peoples against the Camp David

line and U.S. imperialist plans in the region. The abrogation is considered an important milestone on the path of the continuous national resistance against Israeli presence in Lebanon and for the unconditional removal of this presence.

5. Taking joint action with all the Palestinian national forces in order to reorganize our camps so as to spare them of conflicts and to protect their unity through popular committees and mass organizations, and to reactivate all PLO institutions in Lebanon.

VII. An Important Point.

Affirming the PNC resolutions, especially those that were adopted at the 16th session, concerning the rejection of the Camp David line, confronting the Reagan and autonomy plans, the strengthening of relations with the Arab liberation movement forces as well as the friendly forces, headed by the USSR, and the abidance by the bases for the solution of the Palestine question as set forth the resolutions of the PNC session in Algiers.

The Organizational Document

1. Expansion of the PNC's Bureau.
2. Recognition of the Palestinian Communist Party as a group to be represented in the council. Its representatives will be determined in subsequent consultations.
3. Amendment of the PLO's basic law so as to include all the powers that will be agreed upon.

The Central Council

1. The council shall be elected directly from within the PNC in accordance with the internal by-laws that will specify the bases of its formation.
2. The council shall have the powers to make decisions.
3. The council shall have the powers to supervise the Executive Committee's implementation of the PNC decisions, and shall also have the right to freeze membership in the Executive Committee, provided that this does not affect more than one third of the committee members.
4. The council shall form active, permanent working committees from among the PNC members on factional bases.
5. The council shall draw up its own internal by-laws which will be part of the basic law.

The Executive Committee

1. All of the national factions and forces recognized by the PNC shall participate in the Executive Committee's membership.
2. The Executive Committee shall elect deputies for the Executive Committee's chairman. Their jurisdictions and duties shall be defined by the Executive Committee's bylaws.

3. A general secretariat comprising a collective action leadership responsible for the daily decisions regarding all organizational, political, financial, and military issues that may arise in the period between any two Executive Committee meetings shall be formed. The number of the secretariat's members shall not exceed one-third of the number of Executive Committee members.

4. The Executive Committee shall form subcommittees from its members to supervise political and occupied homeland affairs, including the policy of bolstering steadfastness and Lebanon.

5. The PNC shall draw up the internal bylaw that organizes the Executive Committee's work. This bylaw shall become part of the basic law.

The Popular Unions

1. Preserving the unity of the popular unions, activating their role vis-a-vis the relationship with our masses, and abiding by the factional action within their ranks.
2. Reuniting the popular unions according to their internal bylaws and regulations.

The PLO Departments and Institutions

1. The organization of the PLO departments, offices, and institutions shall be reconsidered on factional bases that take efficiency into consideration.
2. The Executive Committee shall form a special committee to study the conditions of the departments, offices, and institutions in order to develop their effectiveness and good performance in accordance with the abovementioned paragraph "1." It shall present its recommendations to the Executive Committee.

The Comprehensive National Dialogue

The sides participating in the Algiers and Aden meeting call for a comprehensive national dialogue to bolster and guarantee the PLO's unity and to activate its legitimate institutions. The sides participating in the meeting believe that holding an immediate meeting for the Executive Committee, the general secretaries of the revolution factions, and the PNC presidency is the proper framework for this national dialogue. During this meeting, the participants shall present the political and organizational agreement reached. They will also welcome any other ideas or suggestions aimed at reaching a final agreement that safeguards the PLO's unity and national line and that prepares for the PNC's 17th session.

The participating sides emphasized the PNC should be convened on 15 September 1984 at the latest. The body in charge of the comprehensive national dialogue shall fix the date of the next PNC session and announce it within the proposed period. If it is impossible for this body to reach agreement on the date of the PNC session, the five parties shall meet to implement the agreement.

Democratic Alliance Group Leaves for Algiers 12 Jul
JN121244 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT
 12 Jul 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris informed us a delegation representing the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, comprised of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, left for Algiers today to finally sign the agreement reached in Aden between the Democratic Alliance and the Fatah Movement.

The PFLP sources said this agreement may be finally signed during the next 2 days.

LE MONDE on Intra-Palestinian Discussions
PM121317 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jul 84 p 4

[E.J. dispatch: "The Discussions Within the PLO"]

[Text] Amman — The agreement reached in Aden 27 June among the PLO's main components — Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the PFLP, and the Palestine Liberation Front — which had been joined by the Palestinian Communist Party, could be ratified by the general secretaries of these organizations in the next few days. According to Fatah number two Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), they will in fact meet in Algiers 15 July, as will the PLO Executive Committee and the PNC bureau, to put the final touches to that document.

The date of the next PNC meeting should be announced on that occasion, Khalil al-Wazir also stated, confirming this was one of the thorniest questions in Aden. Indeed, Fatah wanted to fix the PNC meeting for 15 August, whereas the other organizations wanted merely to announce it would be convened "within 6 months" without giving the precise date. The South Yemen and Algerian mediators finally gained agreement from everyone by proposing 15 September as the final date for holding that meeting.

At the same time contacts are underway to try to reconcile the Fatah leaders with Syria. PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi is now in Damascus where he is to have talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. According to Mr al-Wazir, he could also meet with President Hafiz al-Asad and possibly be joined by two other Palestinian officials, Abu Mahir and Hani al-Hasan. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the South Yemen and Algerian leaders, and the Soviets have also made mediation efforts.

It remains to be seen in what condition Mr 'Arafat can now continue dialogue with the Jordanian leaders. According to Mr al-Wazir, the Aden agreement stipulates this dialogue must take place in the framework of the PNC Algiers resolutions (February 1983) which, in particular, rejected the Reagan plan. Nonetheless Yasir 'Arafat, who will not be surrounded by a permanent "general secretariat" of five or seven people, will clearly have much less of a free hand than before.

Amman government circles are showing great caution on this subject. For instance, Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf told us: "At present we do not know exactly what the Aden decisions entail. We will await explanations from Mr 'Arafat." According to Mrs Sharaf these explanations should make it possible to "clarify some points, on how the Palestinians intend to implement the decisions taken in Aden, in what framework they will work, and so forth."

Since the beginning of the year Mr 'Arafat has come to Amman four times. But, Mrs Sharaf stressed, only the first visit in February produced "serious" discussions. "The following visits were not aimed at continuing the discussions. Mr 'Arafat came for different reasons. Once to see the Chinese president (visiting Amman) for instance; another time when he was on his way to Beijing, and so forth. On those occasions he had very short and very general talks in Amman. After his first visit the idea was to give Mr 'Arafat time to put the Palestinian house in order before coming to discuss with us the details of our joint approach. We do not want to put any pressure on Mr 'Arafat which he cannot take at present."

Algiers VOP Interviews PLO's Khalil al-Wazir
LD130313 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT
 12 Jul 84

[VOP Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre, Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah movement's Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution; date, place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Unidentified interviewer] Brother Abu Jihad, we start our talk from the Palestinian arena, and precisely from the inter-Palestinian dialogue that continues. Is the Algiers meeting going to be the last in the series of talks at the delegation level? Are there pending issues still unresolved? And will this meeting be followed by one of the general secretaries of the factions of the Palestinian revolution as already announced?

[Al-Wazir] First we should recall the situation on the Palestinian scene after the bitter event in Tripoli and the visit to Cairo. Disputes had proliferated in the Palestinian arena and deepened to a certain extent. There had been considerable efforts at the Palestinian, Arab and international levels to avert an escalation of the conflict, and to try to quickly arrive at positive results that would bring together the sons of Palestine and the representatives of Palestinian organizations in a quick encounter where they would end such problems in the Palestinian arena.

The enemy had failed to achieve its aim, and the PLO returned to its march, reconstructing its military forces and resuming organisation activity, training and arming. It has gone a considerable distance in this domain. In the political field, the PLO organs resumed their activities, foremost among which was the PNC meeting in February 1983 at its 16th session in Algiers.

But this revolution had faced another type of campaign when certain Arab regimes tried to confiscate the Palestinian national independent power of decision. This revolution fought these attempts that sought to obstruct the organs of this organization,

to impede their survival and to infringe on the PLO's unity. We do not want to talk too much about what happened then. However, directly after the Tripoli events, the Cairo visit and its repercussions, we made all efforts, as did our brothers in Algiers and Yemen, and some other brothers, to transcend these problems and conflicts and to secure an encounter [among Palestinian factions] as soon as possible.

In the course of two meetings in Aden last month we were able to achieve a complete and comprehensive agreement concerning politics and organization, and also fixing a date for the forthcoming session of the PNC due to be held in Algiers. We have laid down the guidelines of the political orientation for our action in the coming state, the organization of action in the coming stage, and fixed the domain and the dimensions of the PNC meeting. In this light and after this complete agreement was secured and initialled in Aden, it was agreed to finalize it and to sign this agreement in Algiers to announce from here the good results and finalize the agreement on the issues discussed.

Hence, we meet today to sign the final formulas of this agreement and to fix a date for an enlarged dialogue meeting in July with the participation of the PLO Central Committee the Bureau of the Presidium [as heard] of the PNC and the general secretaries of the Palestinian organizations. This is evidence the organization's organs are resuming their activities after the successive attempts to impede their action. The body that will take part in the enlarged meeting will have among other things to fix an exact date for the meeting of the PNC in Algiers no later than 15 September. These are the basic lines of the agreement reached that will be signed in the next 2 days. A new stage of the Palestinian people's unity will thus begin once again after that passing cloud in our Palestinian skies.

[Interviewer] In the light of what has been achieved are you, Brother Abu Jihad, very optimistic about securing positive results in the Palestinian arena?

[Al-Wazir] We say first that the past stage of the dialogue and its long weeks saw plenty, plenty of difficulties, really, but thanks to the efforts of all the sincere people we have achieved results. We say we want to reassure the sons of our Palestinian people everywhere, of our people in Algeria, and of our Arab nation everywhere, that the agreement is complete and comprehensive. We have laid down its main lines. In our meeting in the next two days there will be just the signing of the final documents; then the wheel of action will move. For this reason and as revolutionaries we are always optimistic, optimistic about the future, about the results of this struggle and about the platform of the sincerity of all.

[Interviewer] Brother Abu Jihad, we move from the inter-Palestinian relations to Palestinian-Arab relations and more precisely Fatah-Syrian relations. What about these relations in the light of the visit paid recently by Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] to Damascus?

[Al-Wazir] It is very well known there were problems besetting Palestinian-Syrian relations. These relations experienced a painful wound, together with the Palestinian arena and the Arab arena during the past stage. The fight culminated in the battle

of Tripoli and what preceded it, and in the efforts made by brothers in Syria and Libya to create a substitute for the PLO and obstruct the activity of the PLO organs. We had lived this period with all its pains, but for all this came the post-Tripoli battle stage where we in the Fatah movement and the Palestinian revolution strived for the normalization of Palestinian-Syrian relations. Efforts came to fruition recently with the arrangement of an audience for Brother Abu al-Lutf with President al-Asad. We consider the encounter a prelude to a normalization of relations. Naturally, Brother Abu al-Lutf said the spirit of the encounter was positive, but we realize the accumulation of problems and the effects of the last experience require an objective encounter where relations would be discussed on a platform of frankness and clarity, the platform of anxiety not interfering in each other's internal affairs, the platform of preserving the independence of Palestinian national decisionmaking, and the eagerness to ensure that relations are always pervaded with a spirit of fraternity and avoidance of the escalation of the conflict whatever the surrounding circumstances. We hope things will follow their normal course and that no fresh obstacles crop up on the way.

[Interviewer] Brother Abu Jihad, we move from Palestinian-Arab relations to Palestinian-European relations and more precisely the Palestinian-French relations which have been through a significant strain of late, especially after the statements made by the French president to the effect that he would receive Brother Abu 'Ammar only if the latter recognises the Zionist entity. What would you say to this?

[Al-Wazir] In our international relations we are very anxious to look for every positive point so as to deepen it further. Our relations with the European states began on a platform without a recognition of the PLO. [passage indistinct]

AD-DUSTUR: An-Natshah on Palestinian Issues

JN121110 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul 84 pp 1, 19

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh dispatch]

[Text] Amman — The dialogue between Fatah and the quadripartite Democratic Alliance comprised of the PFLP, the Democratic Front the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, will resume in the Algerian capital today. During the meetings, the participating parties will sign the Aden agreement initialed at the end of last month.

The agreement includes the parties' agreement on the political and organizational program which will define the date of the PNC meeting. Fatah in particular considers this an important item of the agreement. Those who will participate in this meeting in addition to the Aden parties are the secretaries general of the Palestinian factions, the PNC speaker's office, and the PLO Executive Committee.

In another development, Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative to Saudi Arabia has stated the Fatah Central Committee will hold a meeting in Tunis next week.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, An-Natshah said on top of the agenda is the implementation of the reform and organizational decisions adopted in the last meeting. He added these decisions aim at purging the organs, removing the symbols of corruption from the Palestinian movement, promoting the efficiency of the organs, raising the combat standard of the forces, asserting the collegial leadership, and abiding by the resolutions adopted by the Fatah congress and the PNC.

An-Natshah said: The committee will discuss the results of the Aden and Algiers meetings, the required procedures for holding the Fatah congress, convening the PNC, as well as the occupied homeland affairs.

Regarding his visit to Jordan and his participation in the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, An-Natshah said: The continued cooperation between the PLO and Jordan shows their concern for supporting our kinfolk in our occupied homeland to continue their steadfastness and confrontation of the occupation and its schemes. He said: The conditions of our people under the Israeli occupation call on us to escalate our action and to close our ranks in the Arab and international arenas to provide them with real support, not just words and slogans. An-Natshah added: The past few days witnessed a Jordanian-Palestinian meeting during Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] recent visit [to Jordan]. The meeting aimed at laying down the necessary plans to support our kinfolk in the occupied territories, to coordinate political cooperation in light of the PNC resolutions, and to serve the Palestinian cause at the international level. He pointed out the next few days will witness a number of meetings to achieve our people's objectives. On the Jordanian-Palestinian relations, An-Natshah said: These relations have been witnessing a positive development on firm and clear bases. These relations are based on both sides' belief in the need to maintain, develop, and continue these relations for the interest of our people and cause.

On the issues of visas and passports for the Palestinians as well as the easements of entry in to the Arab countries, especially the Gulf states, An-Natshah said: We are still waiting for the Arab interior ministries to implement the decisions adopted by the last Arab interior ministers conference held in Baghdad, and especially items related to the documents for travel, residence, work, and visits.

An-Natshah said: We are keen to establish cordial and good relations with the the Arab countries without any exception. We also try to close the Arab ranks at this crucial time in which our cause and national are facing furious challenges.

Further Reportage on 'Arafat Activities in Geneva

11 Jul News Conference

JN121912 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has reaffirmed there will be no settlement or peace in the Middle East before our Palestinian people's inalienable, national rights are

recognized, the foremost of which is establishing their independent state on their national soil.

At a news conference attended by more than 150 journalists representing various world news agencies and television networks which he held yesterday evening in Geneva following his meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, brother leader Abu 'Ammar answered a question on the PLO's stands on peace initiatives. He said: Despite the injustice with which the Palestinian people have been afflicted, we in the PLO have always responded positively to all initiatives that recognize our people's national rights. We accepted the Arab peace plan adopted in Fes, Brezhnev's initiative, and the Franco-Egyptian initiative which has not materialized yet. Brother Abu 'Ammar added there are 5 million Palestinians, 60 percent of whom live in exile outside their land and 40 percent of whom live under Zionist occupation. Thus, there will be no peace in the region until our people's rights are recognized, particularly their rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

On his meeting with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We discussed the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the conflict. We also discussed the Zionist enemy's continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories, its establishment of settlements, and its occupation of southern Lebanon in violation of all international resolutions in this regard. He added that the UN secretary general acquainted him with the UN efforts to convene an international conference on the Palestinian issue. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the PLO expressed its willingness to cooperate with the UN secretary general personally as well as with the United Nations to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the international legitimate authority, and one that recognizes our people's inalienable, national rights.

Answering a question on his possible meeting with Rif'at al-Asad, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: If I am allowed this meeting, then I will not hesitate. Moreover, I believe that if he is also allowed, he will not hesitate.

Regarding certain problems facing the PLO, Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed democracy rules in our arena. Therefore, every individual and faction has the right to frankly express his opinion. We faced some interference and complications which attempted to influence the Palestinian arena by distorting its image and democracy. However, we confronted these attempts by relying on two principal points: First, the stand of our people both inside and outside the occupied land who rallied around the PLO's legitimacy and unity. Second, the spirit of democracy prevailing in the Palestinian arena which we regard as the principal source of the PLO's strength.

Answering a question on the PLO's relations with its allies and friends in the world, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We can proudly say the Palestinian issue enjoys the support of a great number of countries in the world. We regard this support as one of the sources of strength for our cause. Foremost of these countries are the socialist bloc countries, whose recent declarations in support of our cause I recall with pride, as well as the non-aligned countries, the Islamic countries, the African coun-

tries, and the PRC. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I must also mention the EEC statement which recognized the Palestinian people's right to an independent state. We must also remember his holiness the pope and the Vatican, who have affirmed the justice of our cause and our people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state. We must also remember the UN resolution called the Geneva Declaration made in this country last year — a declaration supported by 137 countries and opposed only by the United States and the Zionist enemy.

As for the PLO stand on the forthcoming Zionist elections and its stand on the Zionist Labor and Likud parties, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that there is no difference between Labor and the Likud, except that the Likud hits with an iron fist, while the Labor Party covers the same iron fist with a piece of silk. Both parties' programs support continuing Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories, establishing settlements, denying the Palestinian people's rights, and not recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the PLO's stand on the forces in the enemy camp opposed to the war, he said: I hope you will recall what I said at the Belgrade conference a few days ago. I said I regard the forces which oppose the war and its results and support the Palestinian people's rights as an important phenomenon. I lauded these forces. In this regard, when a U.S. magazine correspondent asked me a few days ago about my candidate, I told him it was peace. I face the enemy with this civilized challenge.

On the PLO's relations with Spain, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar said: Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez, whom I met in Amman recently, affirmed to me Spain's firm and principled stand on the Palestinian people's just rights.

On the enemy's reopening the Ansar detention camp, Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that during the December 1983 exchange of POW's supervised by the International Committee of the Red Cross, agreement was reached on closing the camp. However, the enemy violated the agreement and reopened the camp. Our latest information is that 1,700 Palestinian and 350 Lebanese detainees are being held there. As for the detainees inside the occupied land, according to a UN committee report there are thousands of detainees there.

Brother Abu 'Ammar concluded his news conference by answering a question on Middle East developments following the invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut. He said that the volcano that erupted in Beirut will not subside. We are observing its effects now. Fighting in Lebanon has not ceased, and the Gulf war has seriously escalated. The volcano has even reached Tel Aviv. The Zionist enemy is facing many dilemmas as a result of the war of attrition the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces are waging against it behind its lines in southern Lebanon and inside occupied Palestine. Moreover, the Zionist enemy is facing economic crises. The rate of inflation in the enemy entity is the second highest in the world. This volcano has even reached Washington. We declare this volcano will not subside until a just solution to the Palestinian issue has been achieved by recognizing the Palestinian people's complete rights — their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on

their national soil — according to UN resolutions and the legitimate international authority.

Meets UNRWA, WHO Officials

GF121812 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] The brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, held a series of meetings in Geneva with Olof Rydbeck, the general commissioner of the UNRWA. Wafa reported the talks focused on the financial difficulties the UNRWA is undergoing and the fact the deficit may impede plans and adversely affect Palestinian refugees. The two sides also reviewed ways to improve cooperation between the PLO and the UNRWA to avert this serious condition, particularly under the current situation the Palestinian refugees are experiencing. The brother leader Abu 'Ammar also met with (Klemon Kbakhi), the assistant director of the World Health Organization [WHO]. They discussed the possibility of improving services provided by the WHO to ameliorate the health conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Meets Indian Foreign Minister

JN121926 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the Indian foreign minister, who is currently visiting Geneva. They discussed the latest developments in the Arab, Palestinian, and international situations. They also stressed the need to end the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible.

To Arrive Amman 14 Jul

JN130650 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] AR-RAY has learned PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman either Saturday or Sunday for talks with His Majesty King Husayn. These talks will deal with the results of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan and the results of 'Arafat's talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

PLO Officials Praise Mitterrand's Remarks

JN121547 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul p 24, 19

[Text] Amman — AD-DUSTUR — Two senior PLO officials have praised France's stand in support of issues of truth and justice. They expressed appreciation for French President Francois Mitterrand's assertion at his news conference in Amman the day before yesterday on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. They also appreciated his noting that stability and peace cannot be achieved without the Palestinians, without respecting the UN resolutions, and without withdrawing from the occupied territories.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and Arab Liberation Front secretary general, said this stand is in harmony with France's civilized and humanitarian face which expresses the genuine principles the French revolution left in the hearts of France's free sons. He said: We pin great hope on France. We hope that this stand will become a comprehensive European one, especially since France plays a prominent and distinguished role in the march of joint European action. He added: This free and independent French stand on our issues and on the other Arab issues, as well as on the issues of the people struggling for freedom, will have positive repercussions on Arab-French relations and will influence the well-being both of the Arabs and of the friendly French people.

Ahmad said: We hope the rest of the European countries will follow France to maintain their interests in our region in accordance with their slogans on maintaining human rights and people's rights to self-determination. He added: As our Arab Palestinian people are struggling for their rights to return, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state, we will not forget all those standing at their side through the long and difficult struggle. He said that France will have a distinguished position in this respect.

Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia, said that we express our appreciation and that of the Palestinian people for French President Mitterrand's stand on the PLO and on the Palestinian people, after he has reiterated that peace will not be achieved in the region unless the Palestinian people exercise their right to self-determination. We also appreciate him for his open invitation to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] to visit France, and for considering the PLO a national liberation organization.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR*, An-Natshah said we hope that the French Government will adopt positive executive steps to reinforce the French president's stand on the PLO. He said: We also hope this French stand will motivate the European Community to adopt a similar stand in support of the PLO and our people's just causes. He added this positive stand will add another new achievement to France's stands in support of our cause and people.

Israel Said Planning Attack on PLO Headquarters

LD122244 Riyadh SPA in English 1912 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, July 12, SPA — The Israeli entity is planning to launch a terrorist attack on the Palestine Liberation Organ

isation's headquarters in the Tunisian capital, a Palestinian reliable source said.

Mahmud 'Abbas, codenamed Abu Mazin, a member of PLO Executive Committee, in a press statement published here today said the organisation had received full information of the operation.

Abu Mazin said after the setbacks in Lebanon and the deterioration of economic conditions inside Israel, the ruling Likud coalition's popularity began to decline and it had been looking for a military adventure to save its face in the upcoming elections.

Abu Mazin recalled the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor on the eve of the Israeli elections.

The Palestinian official ruled out the possibility of an Israeli attack on Syria or in the Al-Biqa' Valley because such an attack would involve other parties, namely the U.S., the thing which Israel was trying to avoid as much as possible at the current moment.

Voice of PLO Reports West Bank Attacks

JN121720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland have used incendiary bombs to attack a Zionist military patrol on a road near Al-Birah in the occupied West Bank. A number of Zionist soldiers were wounded as a result of this daring attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack but, as usual, did not mention his losses. He said that the Israeli soldiers fired their machineguns in the direction of Palestinian passersby. He added the occupation authorities immediately began an investigation to search for the attackers, who withdrew safely.

One of our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland fired on a Zionist in occupied Jerusalem, and then quickly withdrew. The Zionist forces cordoned off the area and carried out an extensive, but futile, search for the Palestinian revolutionary.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Defense, Foreign Ministers Meeting Proposed

GF130819 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0808 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jul (WAM) — WAM has learned that the GCC secretariat general has proposed a joint defense-foreign ministers meeting be held in Riyadh on 16 September.

In their meeting, the GCC foreign and defense ministers will discuss the latest developments of the situation in the Gulf region in the wake of the recent escalation of events and the current Arab developments.

BAHRAIN

Information Minister Interviewed on War Effects

PM121601 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 13 Jul 84 pp 22-23

[Unattributed interview with Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad in Manama — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What in your view are the Gulf war's repercussions as far as Bahrain is concerned?

Answer: If you are referring to the unity of Bahrain's domestic front I believe there is nothing to fear. Nothing can undermine this front from within. The only possible direct or indirect effects originate abroad, but anyone who has observed the attempts to shake our domestic front realizes that even the most effective attempts have barely touched the surface of Bahraini society. Clearly there is strong internal national cohesion and support for the leadership, and this in itself prevents the success of such attempts.

The only positive factor which keeps the Iraqi-Iranian war repercussions within the narrowest limits is the GCC. The existence of the GCC immensely helps the absorption of any effects or repercussions of the confrontation in the Gulf. The results of this confrontation would have been quite different if there was no GCC.

Question: How do you assess the freedom of expression in Bahrain and how do you tackle this question in the present circumstances?

Answer: I believe freedom of expression in the Gulf is part of our social heritage. Our societies have been exercising various forms of freedom of expression for a long time. To deny this freedom is to deny the very nature and historical heritage of this society. Many Arab officials have told me how surprised they were by the maturity of the Gulf press and its freedom in criticizing what it believes should be criticized.

As far as freedom of the press is concerned, we allow all views to interact. You will find all kinds of foreign publications in Bahrain, with all the various political trends. Our doors are open to foreign and Arab reporters who come here, take note of what they

see, and write what they want. Internally, as I have explained, freedom is guaranteed for everyone in the media driven by a desire to contribute to the solution of Bahrain's problems and by a general concern for the safety of the homeland. We only reject tendentious intrigues. There are organizations and, in some cases, states which finance publications which only seek to destroy and cast doubt on the achievement of our people in this region. Media campaigns against the Gulf people and capabilities are not a rare thing and I do not believe anyone expects us to accept such a thing. Freedom of expression, even in advanced countries, is linked to certain criteria. These countries do not allow a mercenary press and they do not allow mercenary reporters to exploit any particular situation. Everyone knows this region is in a state of confrontation with certain groups which are openly saying their aim is to change the present conditions.

In times of war Europe denied freedom of the press to those who served the enemy. This is quite logical. You cannot give freedom to those who want to destroy and subvert. Freedom, therefore, depends on the objective for which it is used. This is the principle we apply in Bahrain.

Amir Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF130748 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1710 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 13 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, has received a written message from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi on current Arab developments. The message was conveyed by Muftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress and personal envoy of leader Al-Qadhdhafi, during his meeting with the amir here this morning.

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS on Soviet Early Warning System Offer

GF131007 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (QNA) — Quoting military sources in Moscow, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reported that the Soviet leadership has acquainted the Kuwaiti delegation accompanying the defense minister with a new early warning system which is alternative to the U.S. AWACS planes. The sources said the system is based on sending up rubber balloons which remain fixed in one place at a high altitude. Inside these balloons are sensitive communications equipment and apparatuses which can monitor the movements of ships and aircraft over a large area of territorial land and water to give an early warning.

The sources said the purpose of these Soviet balloons is similar to that of the U.S. AWACS planes, but they are much cheaper to operate than the AWACS.

AL-ANBA' on GCC Establishing Relations With USSR
GF121913 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The GCC and the Overture to the East"]

[Text] The visit of Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah to Moscow has a political nature and context, particularly as it is timed to take place 3 months after his visit to the United States. Both visits had been scheduled in advance within the framework of accentuating Kuwait's balanced policy toward the East and the West and its nonaligned policy toward both superpowers. The visit also coincides with the current escalation of the Gulf war and its possible grave consequences on regional and international levels.

The political significance of the visit is extremely important — with Moscow's announcement of its readiness to supply Kuwait with all it needs in weapons and missiles. The political side mirrors, in a direct and limited way, Kuwait's desire to direct the Gulf region away from the axes of international polarization, because this is a practical guarantee to keeping the region free from foreign interference and to assure the region will not become a theat for international disputes.

Most important is that the results of the visit must be invested [yustathmar] militarily and politically to the maximum. The balanced position Kuwait has adopted should be practically translated into a unified position for the GCC as a whole. The time has come for the GCC countries to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and with countries of the Eastern bloc, particularly as there is no real reason preventing the GCC countries from establishing such relations. All the circumstances, conditions, reasons, and justifications demand the establishment of Gulf-Soviet relations today and not tomorrow.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow does not mean the Gulf will be dyed red, nor does it mean the GCC's will be aligned to the Eastern bloc. On the contrary, the lack of relations creates the impression the council is aligned to the Western bloc. Diplomatic relations concerns political law in the international community. The United States and all the Western countries have established diplomatic relations with the socialist countries. Kuwait has had political and economic relations with Moscow for 21 years without there being any doubts raised about its independent nonaligned policy.

In addition to that, the Soviet Union's stance toward the Gulf war and the Gulf region, as it was practically demonstrated in the defense minister's talks in Moscow, is a stance of maximum support to Kuwait and the GCC countries against any aggression directed against them. It is also a stance which is not merely slogans and words, but one which is implemented as can be seen in its support of Iraq's military capabilities. Also, it can be seen in Moscow's readiness to supply Kuwait with all its weapons requirements and it could be seen in the future by it supplying the GCC states with all their defense needs, if the green light was given and the door to diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union was opened.

The wheel of international relations revolves and changes continuously. The moves of the superpowers require the small coun-

tries to be able to predict the direction of the changes. Among these small countries are the Gulf states. If the United States and the West in general were to announce it is against the widening of the Gulf war, no one can guarantee how long it would adhere to this stand, because Western interests take precedence. Therefore, the first thing is for the GCC states not to put all their eggs in one basket — the basket of the West. They should establish relations with both the East and the West to have a balanced position to ensure their independent policy.

International political law, current political thinking, the situation in the Gulf region, and developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, necessitates the discussion of the issue of establishing diplomatic relations between the GCC states and the Soviet Union. There is nothing to hinder the implementation of this step, which is coming very late, and there should be no fear of going ahead with it. It only requires a bold decision by the GCC states.

Oil Minister Interviewed on Vienna OPEC Talks

LD121555 Kuwait KUNA in English 1443 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, Jul 12 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah met with press representatives at the Intercontinental Hotel Thursday morning for an appraisal of the just-concluded 70th meeting of OPEC Ministerial Conference.

Shaykh 'Ali said that in his view "the conference went extremely well". In view of the market, which has been rather jittery in the last month or so, it is an accomplishment that prices did not slip more than a little below the official price. "There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the market", the minister said.

The third quarter this year is estimated to "behave" and not turn out strong, but there is a revival in demand expected in the fourth quarter. "We will not think of changing quotas if the incremental demand is 500,000 b/d but we expect an increase of no less than 1,000,000 b/d".

If band increases as we anticipate, there will be room for changing the quota and this will trigger tough haggling about national quota within the overall OPEC ceiling, he said.

This means OPEC oil ministers will have to meet again in October — following the OPEC Ministerial Market-Monitoring Committee meeting scheduled for September 29, he added.

No venue and no exact date for the 71st (extraordinary) meeting of the conference have been announced so far, the minister said.

"I am not hiding the fact that some OPEC members did not stick to their quota — there are seven or eight of them — and if they all had complied we could have discussed about quota during this week's conference. We might have been able to raise the quota for everybody", he pointed out.

Adherence to nationally agreed production quotas is the priority of all OPEC efforts now, current production is between 17.6 or 17.7 million b/d, Kuwait oil minister said.

A mission will be formed to visit a number of countries. They are to meet the head of state or highest officials urging them to honour their commitments about quotas, he further said.

The matter of adhering to official crude prices has been solved very neatly in Kuwait, the minister said adding, "We charge the National Oil Company official prices and let them either win or lose according to the market. This means that the national oil minimizes off-take if the market is poor and maximizes if the market is good".

The impact of high value of dollar is obvious "because it is favorable to oil exporters such as Kuwait, it would eventually have to come down before it has a lasting effect on oil prices", Kuwait's oil minister said.

The high value of dollar is seen likely to last another three or four months, he added.

Turning to Iran's often mentioned demand for an upward price adjustment, Shaykh 'Ali said, "This is not in the cards".

As to the effect of anticipated increased demands in the fourth quarter, Shaykh 'Ali sees another round for haggling coming up.

It is too early to say whether a linear percentage should be added for each country or else other criteria be applied, he said adding, "We have to have the patience again to haggle for a week or so as we have done before, here in Vienna or in Geneva. We have to talk it over until we have a solution".

If there was any reluctance to buy from Gulf oil producers before, its gone, he said adding, "We are able to handle business in a very professional manner".

The Kuwaiti oil minister said, "Confidence exists that the Gulf countries can deliver and that shows in the quantities shipped out".

The minister does not think North Sea producers will drop their prices in reaction to the increased flow of Nigerian crude, which is comparable to North Sea qualities.

"To me its obvious they won't drop prices in the United Kingdom and Norway because no high-cost producer can really afford such reductions. As to Nigeria, the additional 100,000 b/d in August and 150,000 b/d in September are unlikely to depress current market prices", he explained.

The conference decision approving recommendation by the Long-Term Strategy Committee chaired by Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani provides for OPEC to contact as many as possible of the non-OPEC oil producing countries -- governments, companies and other institutions -- with the intention of stirring their interest in the perception of long-term price structures and long-term cooperation with OPEC. "This is to be an open-end discussion" Shaykh 'Ali Al-Khalifa concluded.

Briefs

Envoy to Argentina — United Nations, July 5 (KUNA) — Muhammad 'Abdallah 'Abbas Abu al-Hasan, the permanent representative of Kuwait, has taken on the additional responsibility of ambassador to Argentina and left for Buenos Aires Thursday night. The Kuwaiti envoy, who also is concurrently accredited as ambassador to Cuba and Mexico, plans to meet Friday with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to discuss political questions concerning the two countries. Abu al-Hasan will present his credentials to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin next Tuesday. [Excerpt] [Kuwait KUNA in ENGLISH 1920 GMT 5 Jul 84 LD]

OMAN

Sultan Cables Iraqi President Saddam Husayn
GF121411 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text of congratulatory cable sent by Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on Iraqi national day — date not given]

[Text] Brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic, Baghdad: I am delighted, on the anniversary of the national day of the Iraqi Republic, to convey to Your Excellency our warm congratulations and sincere greetings. I wish you copious happiness and good health. I also wish the fraternal Iraqi people continuous progress and prosperity. With sincere greetings.

[Signed] Your brother, Qabus Ibn Sa'id.

Briefs

Telecommunications Agreement — Ahmad Suwaydan al-Balushi, Oman's minister of post, telegraph and telephone, signed an agreement today with the L.M. (Alexon) Company to boost the efficiency of telecommunications cable lines to improve telecommunications and television transmissions. The project will cost 1.7 million Omani riyals and it will take about 11 months to complete. [Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Correction to Defense Minister Address

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Defense Minister Addresses Armed Forces on 'Id al-Fitr," published in the 2 July Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page C5, second paragraph, line 12:

...in a world which only respects the right of the strong and does not ['alam la yahtarim siwa al-haq al-qawi]...(correcting phrase, supplying vernacular)

Briefs

New Qatari Envoy Arrives — Jidda, 12 July, SPA — Newly accredited Qatari Ambassador to the Kingdom 'Abdullah Salih al-Mana'a arrived here today to present his credentials to His Majesty King Fahd. He was greeted at the airport by the Deputy Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Husayn Marzouk and staff of the Qatari Embassy. [Text][Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 84 LD]

UAE**Eritrean Official Arrives, Makes Statement**

GF121936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jul (WAKH) — Osman Saleh, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to the UAE to last for several days.

Upon arrival, he stated he will discuss with UAE officials the latest political and military developments in the Eritrean arena. He will also apprise them on results of the recent meetings of the three Eritrean liberation factions and their proclamation of military unity. He pointed out that the merging of the army, the formation of a national fund, and the establishment of a training camp, in addition to the merging of various institutions has actually begun. He added that three committees were formed to accomplish the agreed upon goals. On the other hand Saleh stated that the unified military forces recently liberated the strategic city of Om Ager from the Ethiopian forces.

PDRY**Mahmud an-Najashi Departs for Algiers Meeting**

GF121417 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, left Aden for Algeria today, to participate in the meeting of the Palestinian Democratic Alliance factions which will be held in Algiers.

ANA has learned that during the meeting, the agreement resulting from the third session of the Palestinian democratic dialogue, which was held in Aden recently, will officially be signed.

Briefs

Outgoing Libyan Envoy to PDRY — Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the State Information Committee, received this morning Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn, representative of the Libyan People's Bureau in Aden on the occasion of the conclusion of his term of office. During the meeting they discussed means of strengthening bilateral relations. [Excerpt][Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jul 84 GF]

YAR**President Receives Message From UAE Counterpart**

GF121816 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received today in his office at the presidential palace Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, chairman of the Presidential Court of his highness the president of the UAE. During the meeting, Shaykh Surur conveyed to the brother secretary general a message from his brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the fraternal UAE.

SABA News Agency has learned that the message dealt with bilateral relations, and cooperation between the two fraternal countries, especially in the economic field, in addition to developments in the region and current Arab issues.

Briefs

Bulgarian Delegation Departs YAR — The Bulgarian delegation left San'a' for Kuwait today. The delegation arrived in San'a' earlier today. The Bulgarian deputy minister of tourism, who is the head of the delegation, pointed out that the purpose of the visit was to discuss tourism cooperation between the two friendly countries. [Excerpt][San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jul 84 GF]

AL-AHRAM Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policy*NC130752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0647 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* today comments on the article which Alfred Atherton, former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, wrote in the *U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS* magazine, in which he stresses the tragedy of the deteriorating U.S.-Arab relations is due to a big error Washington committed. This error is that Washington considered its commitment not to contact the PLO — as stipulated in the U.S.-Israeli agreement — a binding commitment, thus denying itself the right forever to hold a dialogue with the PLO.

In its commentary *AL-AHRAM* says: Atherton revealed at the same time that Menahem Begin refused to abide by his pledge at Camp David to stop the building of settlements. This means that at a time when the United States tied its hands by the pledge concerning the PLO, Begin absolved himself from the pledge to stop the building of settlements.

AL-AHRAM further says: If the U.S. pledge came before the Israeli pledge, then logic and the strong turn of events toward peace — which crystallized at Camp David — require the United States very strongly confront the fact Begin absolved himself from his pledge.

The paper goes on: The United States in turn had a suitable opportunity to absolve itself from its pledge not to contact the PLO and to immediately start building bridges with the PLO, or at least threaten Israel. In doing so, the United States could have provided opportunities for peace, upheld the balance of peace, and proved its ability to deal with the situation in a just manner befitting a great power.

Abu Ghazalah Statements on Weapons Imports, Exports*NC121600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Jul (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has stated that Egypt will receive next year from the United States its first AWACS plane of the Hawkeye type and that the four other planes of that type which were contracted for, will follow later.

In statements he made today, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah declared that skyguard air defense missiles will arrive in Egypt before the end of this year and that these missiles will enter into service in the air defense units next April. The U.S.-made Chaparral anti-aircraft missiles, for which an agreement was concluded with the United States for the supply of the missiles to Egyptian Air Defense Forces, will also arrive next year.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said production of the Egyptian Hawkeye [ayn as-saqr] anti-aircraft missile has begun and is being developed with the cooperation of the French with the aim of enabling it to dodge airborne obstacles. He said Egypt will start receiving the Mirage-2000 planes from the French at the beginning of next year.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that the Soviet-made SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles, which have become technically obsolete, are still serviceable for combat use, with high efficiency, until after 1990 due to the developments introduced by air defense specialists on these missiles to prolong their life and improve their combat efficiency.

He added that a study is being made now to define the types of advanced radar needed for air defenses to start assembling and producing them locally next year.

As to the export of Egyptian weapons, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said this matter is governed by political factors. When the political problems of the Middle East region — which is the foremost among those regions importing weapons — are solved, then Egypt can outrun many countries in the field of weapons export. He pointed out that Egypt can compete with the Israeli military industry and any other military industry in the world as long as there is a market to absorb our products.

Improvements in SAM-7 System Reported*NC121925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1851 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Alexandria, 12 Jul (MENA) — The Egyptian Air Defense Forces have succeeded in introducing basic improvements into the SAM-7 missile system which were non-existent in the original system. These improvements include supplying the SAM with a night vision system to enable it to engage hostile planes at night. It has also been supplied with a faulty launch control system so the missile will not be launched from in a faulty position. In addition it has been equipped with a secret Egyptian code system to enable it to identify friendly or hostile planes.

Abu Ghazalah, Officials Attend Air Defense Day*NC121256 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has emphasized that the Air Defense Forces and the Air Force are the protectors of Egypt's skies, as well as Egypt's defensive shield.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said the Armed Forces are acquiring the most up-to-date military equipment. He added that Egypt will always be the Arab nation's shield.

The above statements came in the speech that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah made in observance of the Air Defense Forces day and the graduation of the 12th group from the Air Defense College.

The ceremony was attended by Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, People's Assembly speaker; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Halim, chairman of the Consultative Council; Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of state for agriculture; Fawzi Mu'adh, governor of Alexandria; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant General as-Sayyid Hamid, commander of the Air Defense Forces; and the commanders of the main services of the Armed Forces.

Dr Ri'fat al-Mahjub, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, and the delegation accompanying them had earlier visited the Air Defense Institute, where they inspected the section for the U.S.-built Hawk missiles, as well as the SAM-2 and SAM-6 missiles section. They also saw a practical demonstration of military teaching techniques. They also attended a class on the use of the SAM-7 missile.

Mubarak Sends Lauding Telegram

NC121900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has lauded the Air Defense Forces. He said they have always been the shield that protects Egypt's skies.

The president's remarks came in a telegram his excellency sent to Lieutenant General as-Sayyid Hamdi, commander of the Air Defense Forces, on the observance of Air Defense Day.

In the telegram, the president said he is confident the Air Defense Forces will continue their militant and resolute march in defense of things held sacred by our nation and pan-Arabism, with the Air Defense Forces' objective being the achievement of a better tomorrow and a brighter future.

Lt. Gen as-Sayyid Hamdi, the air defense commander, had earlier sent a telegram of congratulations to President Mubarak on the occasion of the celebration of Air Defense Day.

Kuwait's AL-ANBA' Interviews Egyptian NPUG Chairman

GF121657 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Jul 84 p 17

[Interview with Khalid Muhiy ad-Din, chairman of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG], by AL-ANBA' correspondent Bibi al-Marzuq in Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Bibi al-Marzuq] What is your opinion about the resumption of the diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union and about reports the United States has reservations toward this diplomatic development?

[Khalid Muhiy ad-Din] Egyptian-Soviet relations were not completely severed. The exchange of ambassadors was in fact a political announcement about the normalization of bilateral relations. The presence of ambassadors will positively affect bilateral relations. It has been noted Egyptian trade and cultural relations with socialist countries are developing and this is an important matter. Concerning the United States' reservations toward this move, it is clear proof of the weakness of the U.S. stand. Egyptian public opinion is hostile to both U.S. and Soviet influence. We cannot deny that the Soviet Union was quite influential for a period. We also cannot deny the existence of current U.S. influence, which is represented by U.S. aid. The strategic alliance between Israel and the United States and the U.S. support of Israeli aggression against the Arab nation has resulted in an increase in the hostility of the Egyptian public opinion toward it.

If the United States has reservations toward the normalization of Egyptian-Soviet relations, then it is merely its point of view. That which is in Egypt's interest takes overall precedence, because resumption of relations is an Egyptian issue and not a party one. The resumption of relations will not lead Egypt to take a leftist line.

[Ad-Marzuq] What is about the resumption of Egyptian diplomatic relations with Arab countries?

[Muhiy ad-Din] I hope for the resumption of these diplomatic relations. Relations with Egypt must be restored in the same manner they were severed by the Arab countries during the Baghdad conference. The NPUG has its own point of view about this issue. We want Egypt to be invited to the Arab defense ministers conference which will be implementing a plan according to the Arab joint defense charter. If Egypt adheres to this plan, then it is only natural that diplomatic relations with Arab countries will be restored, after the Egyptian Government shows that the Camp David accord will not limit its obligations toward its Arab brothers. The Arabs must develop an integrated defensive and political plan to confront Israel which invaded Lebanon and is preparing to attack Syria and Jordan and possibly Egypt. A policy to confront U.S.-Israeli relations must be executed, especially since the Arabs have pinned all their hopes on the United States. Therefore, in implementing this plan, it is important to diversify the sources of weapons and economic assistance while broadening international relations.

Media Highlight Jews' Plight, Ignore Palestinians

PM130917 Cairo MAY in Arabic 9 Jul 84 p 2

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah "Cross Ideas" column: "Indivisible Rights"]

[Excerpts] A incident occurring in Leningrad recently, when the Soviet authorities detained Ephraim Katzir, former Israeli head of state, during his visit to a Jewish community, shows how every situation is exploited worldwide to serve the Jewish cause politically from an Israeli standpoint and how the problems of individuals or small groups become political issues of international dimensions and are included on the agenda of official talks between East and West. They also become an issue of war and peace, of armament, and of other world problems.

Katzir, Israeli head of state from 1973 to 1978, had gone to the Soviet Union on a 2-week visit to attend a scientific conference in his capacity as a biochemist at the Weizman Institute. The visit was at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which goes to confirm that Soviet-Israeli relations are not quite as broken off as they seem to be. After the conference he sneaked into Leningrad, accompanied by his wife, to meet with a number of Jewish dissidents demanding emigration permits from the Soviet Union but finding difficulty in obtaining them from the Soviet authorities.

We are not concerned here with the incident itself as much as with Israel's skillful method of exploiting Jewish minorities to serve its own objectives. The Jewish minority in the Soviet Union is not the only minority in the world deprived of the right to

emigrate. Where human rights are concerned the right to emigrate is one of the low-priority rights compared with the right to live, to work, to equal treatment, and to enjoy political and other civil rights. All of these are basic rights of which the Palestinians in the State of Israel are deprived. But we Arabs are unable to arouse world attention and concern for these rights as Israel does. But when the Soviets detain Sakharov and other dissident Jews the matter becomes an international issue that must be discussed at the highest levels. French President Francois Mitterrand, with all the prestige and weight of the French presidency behind him, discussed the matter with Soviet President Chernenko as if releasing Sakharov and allowing him to emigrate would solve half the world's problems.

Therefore, if Western media utilize such minor issues to bring political pressure to bear on the Soviet Union which ultimately benefits Israel only, we should not be carried away by giving prominence in our media to the case of Sakharov and other dissident Jews; nor should we draw attention to it as long as we are unable to draw world opinion's attention to the cause of the basic human rights of the Palestinian Arab because human rights are indivisible.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Urges Abolition of Emergency Laws
PM121529 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 10 Jul 84 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan article: "A Word Of Love"]

[Text] The United States is concerned about human rights in the world. That is why the State Department reports to Congress annually on the matter. Its latest report on Egypt, submitted in 1983, commended Egypt, its government and people.

The United States has a file on every state, but it of course ignores the violation of human rights in occupied Arab territories and of Muslim rights in the Philippines, and it only defends the Baha'is in Iran. The United States mixes politics with humanitarianism, and always defends its friends.

In its report on Egypt the State Department says human rights are honored and respected in Egypt. It does not record any violation of freedom or democracy in Egypt in 1983, but it stresses that some current laws in Egypt, although not invoked, pose a threat to freedom and democracy.

We say nothing more than the United States is saying. We maintain that Egypt is enjoying the best form of freedom, but that this freedom is contingent on the will of one person. There are no laws which protect and confirm freedom, but there are laws which threaten to destroy freedom at any moment. They are what we call the emergency laws, or the infamous laws promulgated in a fit of nervousness. The promulgation of other similar laws is still a possibility, because the NDP has a majority of approximately 90 percent in the People's Assembly. It was the previous Assembly which issued the laws threatening to destroy freedom at any time. Some of those responsible for the promulgation of those laws are still in the People's Assembly and are prepared to defend them.

The government abolished some of these laws and was applauded by the public for doing so. The government would deserve even more applause if it abolished the rest of these laws, which were issued in abnormal circumstances.

Life was easy before the laws were issued, but tension has prevailed since then. These laws are still in effect, and there are no guarantees would not be used, other than President Mubarak's personal, oral guarantees. We want these guarantees to be legal and to derive their strength from the Constitution.

Mubarak Cables Good Wishes to Iraqi President
NC131054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1014 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent the following cable of congratulations to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the Iraqi national day:

On the occasion of your celebration of the national day, I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency my sincerest heartfelt congratulations coupled with my best wishes for your health and happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the fraternal Iraqi people. On this occasion, it gives me pleasure to laud the relations of fraternity and cooperation existing between our fraternal peoples, hoping they will continue to grow and develop for their common interest and for the realization of a better future for the peoples of our glorious Arab nation. With my deepest esteem and respect.

Mubarak Cables Mitterrand on Revolution Anniversary
NC131111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1016 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo 13 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent the following cable of congratulations to French President Francois Mitterrand on the occasion of the French Revolution anniversary:

I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency my sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the great French Revolution — the revolution of freedom, fraternity, and equality — which has had wide and deep effect on all peoples aspiring to their right for a free and dignified life. The Egyptian people join me in praising your noble stands in support of the Arab cause and of the need to establish the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

I am confident the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our friendly countries will continue to grow and develop to serve common interests, freedom, and issues of international security and peace. I convey my sincerest greetings and best wishes for your health and happiness coupled with my wishes for more progress and prosperity for the friendly people of France. With my deepest esteem and respect.

Communique No 1,524 Reports Latest Operations

*JN121609 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT
12 Jul 84*

[Communique No 1,524 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 Jul 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic fighting against the greedy forces of the Khomeyniite enemy in defense of great Iraq and the principles of the glorious Arab nation. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Sighting an enemy concentration opposite its forward positions in the northern sector of the front, one of our units opened fire, killing one soldier, wounding others, and destroying one observation post. In another area of the same sector, new groups of Iranian soldiers, who had fled from Khomeyni's hell and the tyranny of his bloodthirsty regime, sought refuge with our forward units. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using various types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy troops opposite its forward positions in the central sector of the front. Two enemy soldiers were killed, and one hardware stockpile was destroyed.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1984.

Foreign Minister on Gulf War, Related Issues

*PM121407 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish
10 Jul 84 p 4*

[Undated interview with Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Bo Kage Carlson: "We Are Stronger Now"]

[Text] Baghdad — "If the Iranians attack we are well prepared. It will be worse for them," Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said in an interview in Baghdad with *SVENSKA DAGBLADET's* correspondent.

"We do not at all believe that they have as many forces in combat readiness near Basra as reported, certainly not the 400,000-500,000 men reported in the West."

'Aziz did not want to say how many Iranians in combat readiness there are according to Iraqi estimates, but added:

"According to military estimates, for an attack to succeed you must have a 3 to 1 superiority. That is something the Iranians do not have at Basra.

"In addition, they don't have the capacity to organize such large forces into military functioning formations either.

"Nothing has changed in their favor since their major offensive last winter was repulsed."

The foreign minister said this as clarification of a statement to a group of journalists the same day, when he said:

"Iran's losses would be enormous if they start a new military adventure against Iraq.

"The regime would find it very difficult to conceal the exact numbers of dead and wounded, and this could have dangerous repercussions for Iran's internal affairs.

"According to Iraq's political and military assessments every new Iranian adventure is doomed to fail."

When I asked 'Aziz whether Iraq has any new additions to its military arsenal, he replied brusquely:

"We are continually receiving new weapons, we have our agreements on supplies."

The latest additions under these agreements include, according to Western sources, deliveries of at least 200 new tanks, a large number of warplanes and probably some missiles from the Soviet Union. Last year France has also provided Iraq with Exocet missiles, for example, which have made possible the attacks on oil tankers in the Persian Gulf. Iran on the other hand has been unable to obtain supplies of similarly sophisticated arms to replace those they have lost.

Asked whether Iraq has total superiority in the air, as is often said, 'Aziz replied with a broad smile:

"We have superiority on the ground as well."

When I asked him whether he would confirm what Iraqi spokesman Sa'd Qasim Hammudi said the day before — that the Iranian oil installations on Khark Island will be destroyed if Iran begins another major attack — the foreign minister said:

"This is a political decision. As yet the president has not reached a decision on the question."

Tariq 'Aziz talked freely as we stood in a little group during a dinner at one of Baghdad's fashionable hotels. When he needed a little more time to think he drew deeply on a fat cigar.

Somewhat nervously his two bodyguards tried to keep listeners away while we talked. The man they guard is one of the really top men in Iraq, sometimes described as number three or four in the hierarchy. As a result he is a possible target for assassins and consequently well guarded.

From his belt hangs a revolver with a decorated handle. But the bullets in his belt show that it is not there simply for decoration.

'Aziz himself seems unconcerned by all the commotion caused by many people coming to listen while we talked. He willingly stayed behind when the question of mediation came up. Asked whether UN mediator Olof Palme is expected to visit the area in the immediate future, he replied:

"Palme is always welcome, but we have no plans to receive him at present.

"We still have not heard what he and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar talked about in Stockholm. It is a question of very quiet diplomacy.

"So quiet that not even you know anything?" I asked.

"Precisely," Aziz replied with a smile.

Two Maritime Targets Attacked South of Khark

JN131346 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1326 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Iraq has announced that its Air Force carried out a strike against two large maritime targets south of the Iranian Khark Island at 1500 and at 1504 today.

In a statement to INA today, a military spokesman said that the two targets received direct, effective hits and that all the Iraqi planes returned safely to base after successfully carrying out the attack.

The spokesman said that this strike reaffirms Iraq's determination and its insistence on continuing to tighten the blockade on Khark Island and the others Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf, and to strike at any maritime targets that approach the exclusion zone of naval military operations.

Soviet Official Discusses Weapons Supply to Iraq

GF121504 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 21

[AS-SIYASAH report from Baghdad — date not given]

[Excerpt] Amid reports about supplying Iraq with new sophisticated Soviet weapons, Alor Baylev [as published], Soviet representative at the world peace conference in Baghdad, said that his country is determined to continue supplying Iraq with weapons, because this will support the joint efforts of Iraq and the Soviet Union to end the war and achieve peace. Baylev explained this stand during an AS-SIYASAH. He said: "When one of the disputing parties rejects peace, it is necessary to strengthen the other party which is seeking peace in order to end the war."

Baylev denied reports that the Soviet Union has officially announced it is supporting Iraq militarily.

He was interviewed after delivering a candid speech to the conference in excellent spoken Arabic. In his speech, he strongly attacked the United States and Israel for supplying Iran with weapons, a practice which brings to mind the incident of an Argentine plane being shot down near the Soviet-Iranian borders in the summer of 1981 while it was enroute from Tehran after delivering a third load of Israeli weapons to Iran. The candid speech by the Soviet representative indicated that the Soviet Government is determined to expose Israel's clandestine supplying of weapons to Iran. The speaker also reiterated what has already been reported about information that the Soviet Union has learned about the mission of the Argentine plane.

He also confirmed for the third time that the Soviet Union is supporting the Iraqi peace initiative. He emphasized that he was conveying his country's official stand. Later he told AS-SIYASAH that he believes current relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union are better than they were before the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He also referred to the recent visit by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, to Moscow.

Dailies Reaffirm Country's Military Capability

JN130753 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* says that Iraq's ability to crush and wipe out the concentrations of Iranian invaders is today stronger and greater than ever before.

In an article today, the paper adds that the Iraqi people's determination to defend their security, dignity, present and future continues to get deeper and greater. This determination, it says, is embodied in the high, unlimited preparedness to keep Iraq mighty and safe, and to maintain its banner high and lofty.

It asserts that the Iraqi will continue to say that the life of both peoples and men will be valueless once this life is humiliated. These Iraqis will, likewise, continue to defy the Iranian invaders, defeat them, destroy all their reckless hostile adventures, and crush their wretched concentrations in the same manner as they have been doing for 4 years, until they achieve a decisive and final victory — a victory that is certainly close at hand.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the Iranians are paying daily for their aggression against Iraq. It emphasizes that Iraq will not allow Iran or others to encroach on it or on the Arabs. This, it adds, is Iraq's policy, a policy that cannot be changed by the war even if it continues for 7 or 10 years.

It indicates that Iran is facing sweeping crises and problems that are exacerbating day after day at a time when Iraq is grabbing them by the throat and waiting for the suitable time to deal them a fatal blow.

Ba'th Official Receives Libyan Comrades

JN122030 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Badr ad-Din Muddaththir, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, today received Libyan strugglers Mansur al-Kikhya, a former Libyan foreign minister, and 'Abdallah Sharaf Ad-Din.

During the meeting, they reviewed the Arab struggle, the developments of the war of aggression the Iranian regime has imposed on our country, and certain Arab regimes' stands toward it. The two Libyan strugglers renewed their support for Iraq's pan-Arab stands in defending its sovereignty and the Arab nation's rights. They also praised its acceptance, from a position of strength, of the peaceful initiatives that call for ending the war.

Tankers Hit in Gulf Attacks Identified

JN121422 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] London, 12 Jul (INA) — Lloyd's Insurance Company sources have revealed that the two oil tankers that were hit by Iraqi missiles at the beginning of this month were identified as *Sittia Venger*, a Panamanian tanker, and (*Al-Kabir*), a tanker belonging to an Arab company. These sources told INA that the two tankers were among seven tankers Iraq had announced it destroyed. Five tankers were identified at that time. The sources added that the salvage teams are still trying to tow the two tankers in the area opposite Bandar-e Khomeyni —the area where the seven tankers were attacked. However, these attempts appear to be in vain due to shallow waters.

Oil Loading Capacity at Khark Jetty Reduced

JN121551 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Khomeyni regime has closed a large part of the Khark Island oil jetty as a result of the Iraqi blockade on this island and the other Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf. Citing Iranian officials in Tehran, REUTER says that this measure was taken when an Iraqi missile hit the Greek oil tanker *Alexander the Great* on 24 June. This set the jetty on fire.

The jetty can accommodate two oil tankers with a loading capacity of 500,000 metric-tons each, in addition to two small ships. The Iranian regimes issued orders that only tankers with 300,000 metric-ton capacity can use the jetty.

Justice Minister, Delegation Leave for Moscow

JN131115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0828 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Justice Minister Dr Mundhir Ibrahim left for Moscow today heading a delegation that will attend the celebrations the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society will hold there on the occasion of the July festivals [in Iraq].

The delegation comprises representatives of the popular and professional unions and organizations.

Oil Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement

JN130844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi and his delegation returned here last night after participating in the 70th OPEC ministerial conference, which concluded its meetings in Vienna the day before yesterday.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that the conference was devoted to discussing the current situation in the oil market and the pressures facing the pricing structure as a result of an increase in the supply of oil from both inside and outside the organization; a matter which led to the deterioration of oil prices in the free markets in a manner that threatens the interests of the member-states.

He added that the conference decided, among other things, to maintain the overall ceiling of OPEC production of 17.5 million barrels per day and to maintain the production quotas of the member states. It also decided that these states should abstain from cutting the prices of their oil sales and should increase their cooperation with the main oil-producing countries outside OPEC in order to stabilize the world oil market.

Foreign Minister Discusses Mitterrand Talks

JN130705 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Text] Amman -- Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that His Majesty King Husayn's talks with French President Francois Mitterrand took place in a frank and cordial atmosphere. In a statement he made within the "Week's Event" program, which will be carried after the 1200 GMT newscast today, Al-Masri said that these talks dealt with several basic topics, primarily the Middle East situation, the Iraq-Iran war, the Lebanese situation, and bilateral relations. Al-Masri said: The opinions were identical on all the topics that were discussed, particularly our evaluation and understanding of the meanings of UN Resolution 242.

Al-Masri noted the French president's remarks that his country supports holding an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East. He said: The French stand in this regard is important because France is a permanent UN Security Council member and has influence on the EEC, the European, and the Third World countries. He added that both the French and Jordanian sides stressed the need to support Iraq in order to end the Iraq-Iran war and to prevent its expansion.

Examines Relations With France

JN130840 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Jul pp 1, 16

[Mamduh Hawamdah dispatch]

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that the talks that were held during French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan were very successful and cordial, and the policies of both Jordan and France toward the Middle East issues appeared very similar.

Answering a question from AR-RA'Y about his evaluation of Mitterrand's visit, Al-Masri said that the close and warm personal relationship between the two leaders will be strengthened and deepened. He added that this relationship will strengthen cooperation between Jordan and France and will also strengthen France's role on the various issues on the Arab, international, and European levels. He reiterated that Mitterrand's declaration during his news conference that he supports holding an international conference emphasizes what he [Al-Masri] has already said.

Al-Masri expressed his full confidence that this visit will support Jordan's political stand in international circles and will also support Jordan's political and economic stand within the European group and France.

Al-Masri spoke about France's position on the Palestine question, describing it as advanced compared to the positions of other European countries. He affirmed that on all levels, French officials make statements and act according to this position. He added that during the past 2 years France has been emphasizing such a stand and that it will not hesitate to make any effort to push the Palestinian people's cause and right to self-determination forward in the various arenas. This is what can be understood from this visit.

Answering a question about why President Mitterrand and Yasir 'Arafat did not meet, Al-Masri said that although the meeting was not held, it has undoubtedly not left any particular sensitivity on any of the two sides.

Al-Masri said that the French stand in support of the Palestine question will remain the same and that the meetings between the [Jordanian and French] sides on all levels will continue as well. He concluded by saying: We never doubted that this fact would change.

Shamir-Peres Election Debate Scrutinized

JN122000 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The televised election debate between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres, the leaders of the Likud and the Alignment who will fight the election battles in 10 days, has revealed many facts that should be grasped by the Arabs and their leaders, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf.

The incumbent prime minister, Shamir, asserts that Israeli foreign relations in the past 7 years have been characterized by the fact that the Likud, which opposes territorial concessions at the expense of the land of Israel, has been encouraging and supporting large-scale settlement plans all over the land of Israel. Although Peres, the leader of the Israeli opposition, accused Shamir of calling on the Arabs to negotiate without telling them that there is nothing to negotiate about, he did not give any reasonable alternative to Shamir's ideas. Peres says: The Alignment will seek peace without compromising security issues; it will tell the Arabs: Come, let us negotiate on Resolution No 242, because the Alignment needs unshakable security and rational peace.

If according to the Alignment, Resolution No 242 does not mean Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab Jerusalem; if the Jordan River forms the secure Israeli borders; if the Syrian Golan Heights are Israel's secure borders; and if the Alignment's terms for withdrawal from southern Lebanon and from western Al-Biq'a' are only a consolidation of the Israeli occupation in Lebanon, then what is Peres going to negotiate with the Arabs about in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 242? With whom among the Arabs is Peres going to negotiate, and on what basis? Peres has stripped Resolution No 242 of its most important articles, particularly the impermissibility of occupying others' territory by force of arms, and Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied during its 1967 aggression against the Arab states. In addition, the Shamir-Peres debate completely ignored the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people's rights. Neither Shamir nor Peres commented on or in any way referred to this problem, which has been engaging the region and the international community for 36 years.

Hence, the peace Shamir wants to impose on the Arabs by force is the same peace Peres would try to make the Arabs swallow with his sugared words and wrong interpretation of Resolution No 242.

Peace will not be established on the ruins of the Palestinian homeland or by robbing the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights. This peace will not be established by entrenching the Israeli occupation of the territories occupied since 1967.

The road to a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace will be paved when the Israeli rulers and opposition grasp this fact, because Israel will then be convinced that the occupied Arab territories should be returned to their owners. It will then recognize the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, and to freely determine their destiny. Otherwise, the statements of the Israeli rulers and opposition will only be for the purpose of election consumption, and the Israeli practices will continue to lead the Israeli rulers' march toward an unknown fate.

House Speaker Returns From Baghdad Conference

JN122025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, returned to Amman today after heading Jordan's delegation to the meetings of the world conference on the effects of the Gulf war on world peace and security. The conference ended its work in Baghdad the day before yesterday.

In a statement to PETRA, Al-Fayiz said that he conveyed the greetings of Jordan's king, government, and people to the brother Iraqi president, government, and people in the Jordanian delegation's speech he delivered at the conference.

Al-Fayiz added that in its final session the 3-day conference called for an immediate halt to the fighting between Iraq and Iran; for stopping all types of military operations in the air, on the land, and at sea; and for withdrawing both sides' forces to the internationally recognized borders as a preliminary step in achieving a just settlement for both sides through peaceful means. The conference also called on all concerned countries and international parties to halt anything that contributes to prolonging, escalating, or expanding the scope of war, and to halt all types of military and economic cooperation with the side that insists on continuing war. This is in addition to isolating this side on the political as well as international levels, and taking the necessary measures in order to prevent or lessen its ability to wage aggression. The conference recommended forming a follow-up committee to pursue the achievement of the noble objectives for which this conference was held.

Libya's At-Turayki To Arrive in Amman 13 Jul

JN130710 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — AR-RAY has learned that 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign liaison secretary, will arrive in Amman within the next few hours.

At-Turayki will hold several meetings with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and other officials.

Reportage on Continued Violence in North

Franjiyah Receives Syrian Envoy

NC121130 *Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic* 1030 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text][Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah received at 1320 today, at his summer residence in Ihdin, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, personal envoy of [Syrian] President Hafiz al-Asad. The meeting between them is still in progress.

Fighting Rages, Talks Continue

NC121349 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic* 1315 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Ferocious fighting is now raging in Al-Kurah between the Al-Maradah forces [of former President Franjiyah] and the Syrian nationalist forces.

In another development, the Syrian envoy had two rounds of talks with Franjiyah in Ihdin. The first round, which included a luncheon, lasted 2 hours. The second began at 1515 and is being attended by Robert Franjiyah. It has been learned the talks focused on the Al-Kurah situation and on necessary steps to end the ongoing fighting there.

Al-Maradah Advance in Al-Kurah

NC121518 *Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic* 1430 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The latest security reports received from our military correspondent from the Al-Kurah area state the Al-Maradah forces have brought under their control all the villages and townships in the Al-Kurah area, as well as all the area roads and the coastal road from Al-Batrun to the Al-Manara restaurant. The correspondent adds that the Al-Maradah forces are now in control of Amyun government house and surround the gunmen's enclave on Amyun hill. Furthermore, the Al-Maradah forces continue to advance in an attempt to bring Amyun hill under their control.

Al-Maradah, Pro-Syrians Issue Statements

NC121714 *(Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic* 1545 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Al-Maradah organization has issued a statement entitled: There is no place in the north for saboteurs and agents. The statement says: We wanted the north to be free of demands for protection money and of attacks on the sanctity, dignity, and possessions of the people. We wanted the north to be an oasis free of this chaos and destruction engulfing Lebanon. The statement adds: We have always expected the north to be the main target enemies will try to strike with all means and through more than one group or side right up to the regrettable events that took place in Al-Kurah yesterday and today which were prepared and incited by Syrian Social Nationalist Party gunmen. These gunmen had no job but the one they were entrusted with by the enemy—to strike at the concept of co-existence, and to demand

protection money of the citizens, while assaulting and evicting them.

The statement goes on to say: The events would not have taken place had it not been for what the gunmen of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party have done. The Al-Maradah organization stressed it will occupy all of the Syrian nationalists positions in Al-Kurah.

The Syrian nationalists also issued a statement in which they say: Some of the Phalangist, Sham'unite cells, which are agents of Israel, led by a Zgharta man named Joseph Franjiyah, alias Abu Roger, and positioned in the Dahr al-'Ayn area, intercepted the official [not further identified] in charge of training in Al-Kurah. They then opened fire on him even though there had been no previous differences between them. The Syrian nationalists threatened to move from a defensive posture to an offensive one.

SSNP Said on Defensive

(Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] In the latest security report received from the north, our correspondent states that up to this time, clashes are still going on in the Al-Kurah district in the north between the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] and the Al-Maradah forces.

A short while ago, the SSNP issued a statement emphasizing its positions are still holding out and its fighters enjoy high morale, but also announcing that the party is still on the defensive.

An official source of the SSNP had earlier rejected the charge that [former] President Franjiyah has made against the party—that it is an agent of the Israeli enemy. The source stated this statement will boomerang, and it looks as though President Franjiyah yearns to return to the ranks of his former associates with whom he had engaged in actions of agents since the beginning [as heard], as the official source of the party put it.

Karami Tries To End Fighting

NC121935 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic* 1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami resumed his contacts and meetings this afternoon on the political and security situation as well as on education matters. Within this context, the prime minister met at his residence with deputies Rene Mu'awwad and Fu'ad Ghusun and reviewed with them the ongoing fighting in Al-Kurah and appropriate ways to end the fighting and restore normal life to the region.

Our correspondent in the north has reported that the fighting in the Al-Kurah region has abated but that gunfire can still be heard in the Amyun hills. Meanwhile, reports said that the good offices being exerted by fraternal Syria and Prime Minister Rashid Karami to pacify the situation will hopefully yield positive results within the next few hours.

Al-Maradah Escalating Attacks

*NC121957 Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
12 Jul 84*

[Text] Al-Maradah sources have told us the Al-Maradah forces this evening succeeded this evening in controlling the Bayt al-'Ajam and Sayyidat ar-Ra's position which overlooks (Diddah) and [word indistinct]. Since 2000, the battles have been focused on the Kfar 'Aqqa frontline and the Amyun ridges while active contacts by concerned officials to stop the deterioration in Al-Kurah have not brought any results.

A Syrian Social Nationalist Party source said the nationalist forces are trying to launch a counter-offensive on the Bturram heights. He stressed that a large part of Al-Kurah is still under the control of the nationalists who are waging a battle to prevent proliferation [intishar] of cantons, according to the Syrian nationalist source.

A statement issued by the Syrian nationalists this evening said that the Al-Maradah forces are escalating their attacks on the nationalists positions in Bturram and As-Sayyidat and are also trying to attack Amyun from the Kfar 'Aqqa road. The statement added that these positions, together with [word indistinct] Ad-Diq heights, are still coming under concentrated artillery shelling.

Reports from Al-Biqā' say that the Syrian nationalists have mobilized their forces and sent approximately 300 gunmen from Ba'labakk, Al-Hirmil, Karak and Al-Furzul to fight in the north. The Syrian nationalists have also declared a general mobilization in the townships of Upper Al-Matn.

Robert Franjiyah today said the Al-Maradah brigade will occupy within a few hours all the Syrian nationalist positions in the Al-Kurah region.

Sporadic Clashes Renewed 13 Jul

*NC130641 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Following the victory scored by the Al-Maradah forces and the Al-Kurah people in the Al-Kurah area and the expulsion of the remnants of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] — the people having gotten sick of their excesses and abnormal actions — and after a night of guarded calm and sporadic clashes on the Amyun-Amyun Hill combat line and on the Dahr al-'Ayn-Baddah line, sporadic clashes were renewed at 0500 today on the same lines. Sporadic shelling is occasionally heard.

Our military correspondent in Al-Kurah reported that the Sayyidat ar-Ra's position, a strategic one where the SSNP armed men were stationed, fell last evening to the Al-Maradah forces. With the fall of this position the areas of Fi' and Baddah are considered to have fallen, particularly since the Al-Maradah forces are now stationed along the coastal line up to the Abu Halqah area near the Al-Manara restaurant. It is worth noting that during the battles in the Al-Kurah area some 20 SSNP armed men have been captured with their personal weapons. Our correspondent said the Al-Maradah forces seized a large ammunition depot on the Bturram-Fi' Road.

Several Casualties Reported

*NC130819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
13 Jul 84*

[Text] According to the latest reports from the Northern Governorate, clashes with various types of weapons are still continuing in the villages of the Al-Kurah area. It has been reported that there have been several casualties and damage caused to property. The wounded are: Simon Sim'an, 'Amir ash-Shafi'i, Bahiy Fraj, and Fadi Mitri.

The clashes had eased in the morning following contacts at various levels in which political and spiritual leaders participated.

IUM, Communists Join SSNP

*NC130926 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
13 Jul 84*

[Text] The Al-Maradah forces are advancing toward Baddah and Fi' as the deadline for the ultimatum addressed to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] followers in both towns expired before noon today.

The advancing forces are coming under artillery shelling from the SSNP positions. The Islamic Unification Movement is participating in this shelling. The communists earlier joined the SSNP ranks in the fighting against the Al-Maradah forces.

KUNA Quotes 'Official Source' Detailing Security Plan

LD121045 Kuwait KUNA in English 1008 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, July 12 (KUNA) — While the security situation is improving in the Greater Beirut area, the Lebanese Government is at present studying the security plan in militias-controlled Mount Lebanon and the north.

The Military Council is currently working out that plan which is to be reviewed by the Lebanese Cabinet at a meeting next Wednesday.

Official sources told KUNA that the announcement of the security plan for Mount Lebanon was delayed due to the conflicting views of the right-wing Phalange Party and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

The Phalangists insist that Christians who evacuated the mountainous area should return back before the security plan is implemented and that the Lebanese Army should remain in the strategic Suq al-Gharb town.

On the other hand, the all-Druze PSP demanded the appointment of a Druze officer as commander of the brigade that would implement the security plan in the area and that mixed troops be deployed in Suq al-Gharb to replace the current Lebanese Army contingent, as a prelude for neutralizing that town.

Sources of the Lebanese opposition say Syria has advised the Lebanese Government to deal with the security condition firmly

and quickly so as to stretch the security plan to other Lebanese territories which are not under Israel's occupation, in order to be prepared for dealing with the issue of the Israeli occupation of the south.

The opposition sources also say that Syrian officials believe that the security plan can be a success because the U.S. does not want any escalations in the Middle East during the Israeli and American elections so as not to be forced to adopt any decision that might negatively affect President Ronald Reagan's electoral position.

The same sources say that the visit of the Lebanese minister of state [as received] Nabih Birri to Damascus had indicated that Syria is willing to overcome all obstacles facing the security plan and to discuss a secret Syrian plan which proposes Syrian withdrawal from northern Lebanon in return for the opening of the coastal road between Beirut and northern Lebanon.

The plan reflects the Syrian willingness to expand the Lebanese Government authority and to embarrass Israel which is refusing to withdraw from the south under the pretext of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, the sources concluded.

New Judicial Police Commander Appointed

NC121200 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki has been appointed commander of the Judicial Police in the Internal Security Forces. He replaces Colonel Mustafa Nasir, who has been appointed as director of the State Security Intelligence.

Army Command Statement Cautions Against Rumors

NC121521 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Statement by the Army Command's Directorate of Guidance on 12 July]

[Text] While the Army Command is fully satisfied with the progress made so far by the operations to preserve security, rumors are being disseminated from time to time to the effect that kidnappings or beatings are taking place in Greater Beirut.

The command is alone concerned with security and does not acknowledge any complaint not reported to the security or judicial authorities, which, according to their investigations, pinpoint the responsibility and take security measures through the forces entrusted with preserving security.

Any reaction [to the aforementioned rumors], which are absolutely impermissible, will be considered acts disrupting security.

Karami Rules Out Committee Contacts With Israel

NC121754 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has denied that the military committee formed by the Cabinet yesterday, is authorized to contact the Israelis. He added the committee's task is to draw up a liberation plan. He said: We must draw up our plan; then we will seek the help of every brother and friend.

Prime Minister Karami added that the military committee has nothing to do with Israel, because contacts with Israel are absolutely prohibited.

To a question on [Israel's] office in Ad-Dubayyah, Prime Minister Rashid Karami: We have demanded [talabna] the office be closed, and we are now in the process of its closure. The question is one of time, but our will to close the office still exists. We have conveyed this determination, and it seems that the Israelis believe that the office will be closed.

Prime Minister Karami concluded his statement, saying the security plan will be a comprehensive one to cover all Lebanon, under the slogan of one authority and one plan. He pointed out the positive results of the plan are the fruit of a political harmony among the principal leaders.

Continued Reportage on Libya's At-Turayki in Beirut

12 Jul Statement

NC121223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki at the Presidential Palace in B'abda at 1100 today. Following the meeting At-Turayki made the following statement to our reporter at the Presidential Palace:

[Begin recording][At-Turayki] I have come to deliver a written message from the brother leader of the 1 September Revolution to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The message deals with the current Arab conditions and aims to bring the Arab people together for liberation and unity. It contains specific proposals in this respect. I have also discussed this subject with President al-Jumayyil, and he expressed his full support of the initiative made by the brother leader of the revolution in what concerns joint Arab action. We have also discussed developments in the Lebanese situation. On our part, we have expressed our full support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to establish peace and security across Lebanon, as a first step toward its liberation. As a matter of fact, to have a liberated, unified, and secure Lebanon is to make a long stride on the path toward full liberation of the Arab people and the termination of the Zionist occupation of the Arab land.

Following my talks with the president, I can say I am optimistic over the prospects of solving the Lebanese problem. In fact, it is the duty of all the Arab people to support the endeavors of President al-Jumayyil to establish tranquillity and security in

Lebanon — these endeavors which are taking place in collaboration with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other brothers. We think these endeavors are in the right direction, and we will do our best to support and help Lebanon. We will do this through our contacts with many brothers in Lebanon whom we fully respect regardless of their religious and political beliefs.

[Reporter] Where will you visit after Lebanon?

[At-Turayki] I will visit Jordan and [words indistinct] some other Arab countries as well. My visit to Syria was also successful. I held talks with the Syrian president, the vice president, the foreign minister, and I delivered a message. Our points of view were also in agreement. I have sensed the eagerness of the Syrian brothers to help Lebanon solve its problem and liberate its land.

[Reporter] Regarding the Libyan initiative for which you are carrying messages to the capitals you will visit, how can this initiative be interpreted, and will it be translated [into deeds] soon or in the mid- or long-term?

[At-Turayki] This visit is a continuation of the brother leader's tours last year to nearly the entire Arab homeland in his effort to mobilize the Arab nation and its resources. There is no doubt the time factor is very important since we are going through a phase in which the enemy [words indistinct] and the enemy's settlement in the occupied Palestinian land itself, in the occupied Arab territories, or in southern Lebanon is continuing. If this matter continues, it will impose itself as a fait accompli and occupation will become [words indistinct]. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Arab nation to act quickly and to overcome its peripheral disputes for the sake of joint Arab action.

I believe that through the proposals made by the brother and by us, and through the complementary proposals we heard from Brother President Amin al-Jumayyil, unified Arab action can be carried out within the framework of the Arab League for this purpose. An Arab summit is scheduled and I believe these points can be discussed by those concerned before the Arab summit convenes so that an Arab decision will be adopted and implemented.

[Reporter] Do you support the convening of a summit conference in November?

[At-Turayki] We have supported the convening of a summit in November at the date and venue (?in Saudi Arabia). [as heard] [end recording]

Visits Pierre al-Jumayyil

NC121414 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this afternoon called on Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil at the latter's residence in Bikfayya. Minister Joseph Skaf attended the meeting where current developments were discussed.

Departs; Karami Makes Statement

NC121630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received a report Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki left B'abda palace this afternoon on his way back to Damascus and on to Jordan. He left after meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami who stated later he sensed Libya's complete understanding and support for Lebanon because, it goes without saying that a safe, healthy, and strong Lebanon is in its own interests and in the interests of all its Arab brothers. Prime Minister Karami called on the Arabs to [restore] their solidarity and to forget their differences in the interest of the entire nation because, he said, we are in dire need of the weapon of solidarity.

VOL Reports At-Turayki Met Birri in Damascus

NC121838 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that minister Nabih Birri met in Damascus yesterday with Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki.

Amal Sources Deny Report

NC130537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Text] Amal Movement sources have denied that Minister Nabih Birri met with Libyan Minister 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki in Damascus. The sources have emphasized the movement's firm stand of refusing to meet with any Libyan official at any level before the fate of Imam as-Sadr and his two colleagues is revealed and they are returned safely to their struggle arena.

Libyans Looking 'Earnestly' for New Bureau Premises

NC130616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
13 Jul 84

[Text] The staff of the Libyan Embassy in Beirut have been earnestly looking for a new building for their embassy in B'abda after receiving instructions from 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, head of Libyan diplomacy, to transfer the headquarters of the Libyan diplomatic mission to this area. This follows the blowing up of the embassy headquarters in Al-Janah in West Beirut and the kidnapping of Muhammad al-Fayturi and Muhammad al-Maghribi by gunmen in that area.

Our political correspondent, citing sources close to the Libyan minister, report that Libya will not maintain any Libyan office in West Beirut.

VOL Reports Assassination Attempt Against Khaddam
NC121827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received an exclusive report saying Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam escaped an assassination attempt, a booby-trapped car detonated by remote control, upon his return to his house last Monday.

Israelis Fly Reconnaissance Sorties 12 Jul
NC121354 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes carried out reconnaissance sorties over the capital, the mountain, the south, and western al-Biq'a' at 1520, breaking the sound barrier.

Resistance Attacks Israelis in Tyre 12 Jul
NC121251 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1230 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] An Israeli armored personnel carrier was put out of commission on the Shabirha road in the south at approximately 0900 today when the Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli position in the area. Israeli ambulances were seen removing the casualties.

Meanwhile, a huge explosion was heard in Tyre at midday today. The explosion was caused by an explosive charge that went off when an Israeli patrol was passing in the area.

Lebanese Figures Arrive, Meet With Khaddam*JN121803 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri met today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Nabih Birri arrived in Damascus from Beirut yesterday. He will leave Damascus for Moscow tomorrow. Walid Junblatt and Major General Sami al-Khatib arrived in Damascus today. Jean 'Ubayd and Michel Samahah also arrived in Damascus, as did Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Jean 'Ubayd this afternoon for 90 minutes. They discussed the implementation of the security plan in Beirut. Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'us al-Kasm also met with Jean 'Ubayd for 1 hour, during which they discussed all of the current issues in Lebanon. Al-Kasm had earlier received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Former Lebanese ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt also arrived in Damascus.

Statements of Libya's At-Turayki Noted*JN121602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Beirut — Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki described his visit to Damascus as very successful. He said viewpoints were identical on subjects discussed during his talks with Syrian officials, the foremost of whom was President Hafiz al-Asad.

In statements after meeting with Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil today, At-Turayki said his talks in Syria have demonstrated to him Syrian officials are determined to help Lebanon solve its problems, liberate its territory, and restore its security and stability. At-Turayki explained that he delivered a message to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, dealing with current Arab affairs. He added that President al-Jumayyil expressed complete support for Col al-Qadhafi's initiative on joint Arab action. He pointed out that he and the Lebanese president discussed developments in the Lebanese arena. He stressed his country's support for Lebanese legitimacy in seeking to achieve security and peace in Lebanon as a first step toward liberating Lebanon.

Further Reportage on Visit of Iran's Velayati**Meets With PNC's Al-Fahan***LD121616 Tehran IRNA in English 1402 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Damascus, July 12, IRNA — The foreign affairs minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, currently visiting Syria, met and talked with the head of the Palestinian National Congress, Khalid al-Fahum, here Wednesday night.

During the meeting which took place at the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy here, the Palestinian official, reported in detail on the Palestinian issue, the latest developments in the Palestine Liberation Organisation and also on the status of the Palestinian forces.

He further pointed out that the line of reconciliation has been weakened in the PLO and that the unity of the progressive Palestinian forces would thwart plots of imperialism and Zionism. Velayati stressed the firm commitment of the Islamic Republic of Iran to campaign against the Zionist regime and to liberate the holy Palestine from the Zionist usurpers.

He further added that the heroic resistance of the Lebanese fighters proved that the aggression of the big powers would be repelled through unity and faith.

The foreign minister reiterated that the Islamic Republic of Iran would stand on the side of the people of Palestine and the Palestinian revolutionaries, in their struggle against the Zionist regime.

Velayati arrived here Tuesday heading a high-ranking delegation and has held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and other high-ranking Syrian officials.

Meets With Prime Minister*LD121735 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Damascus, July 12, IRNA — The foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, held talks with the Syrian prime minister, Dr. 'Abd ar-Ra'us al-Kasm today.

The current situation in the region, means and ways to expand bilateral relations were discussed between the two officials, during the meeting. The Iranian ambassador to Syria, Hujjat ol-Islam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi was also present at this meeting.

Dr. Velayati arrived here Tuesday and has met with President Hafiz al-Asad and other high-ranking Syrian officials.

Reportage on Visit of France's Claude Cheysson**Cheysson Arrives in Damascus***JN121340 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Damascus from Israel today aboard a special plane. Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', the French ambassador to Syria, senior Syrian Foreign Ministry officials, and the French Embassy staff welcomed him at the airport.

Cheysson answered several of our questions at the airport. Regarding topics he will discuss with Syrian officials during his

24-hour visit, Cheysson said he is at the disposal of the Syrian officials and will discuss with them any subject they want. He said: No meeting has taken place between the two countries on this level for a long time and, in my opinion, a very long time.

He added verbatim: We hope we will soon have the great honor of hosting Syrian Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad on his official visit to France. It is natural President Mitterrand will be very happy to receive Dr Rif'at al-Asad, currently in Switzerland.

Cheysson said that on the occasion of the anticipated meeting between President Mitterrand and Dr Rif'at al-Asad, France hopes official messages will be exchanged between the Syrian and French presidents.

Cheysson added: We cannot think about Middle East issues without knowing the Syrian stand. I think it will be quite ridiculous for anyone to ignore the Syrian role. Syria plays a determining role in the life of the Middle East as well as in the life of all the region's peoples. Consequently, it is very important for us to hold consultations with Syria.

Regarding several other questions, Cheysson asked reporters to refer to Mitterrand's statements during his press conference in Amman. However, the French minister pointed out that this press conference was studied with extreme care. Replying to another question on Israel's stand toward the idea of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Cheysson said he visited Israel for a few hours during which he met with the prime minister and the opposition leader. He added: Due to the Israelis' preoccupation with their election campaign, I abstained from making any statement which could be depicted as interference in their elections. Therefore, nobody heard me comment on what I heard in Israel.

Cheysson indicated that France is not entitled to find the method with which the question of peace in the Middle East can be dealt. He said: We are not one of the region's peoples. We only place ourselves at the disposal of this or that party for the sake of helping to establish peace.

Replying to a question by our radio on whether he intends to meet with some of the Lebanese leaders or officials who are today in the Syrian capital, Claude Cheysson said he is here only to meet with the Syrian officials. However, he expressed his readiness to meet with any of the Lebanese friends if they desire to do so.

It is noteworthy that Nabih Birri arrived in Damascus last night. Walid Junblatt and Major General Sami Al-Khatib arrived here today. Jean 'Ubayd and Michel Samahah also arrived here this afternoon. Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri is also expected here today.

Faruq ash-Shar' hosted a luncheon in honor of Cheysson this afternoon.

Cheysson on Syrian Role

NC121503 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, July 12 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson stressed that "one cannot think about the Middle East problem without knowing Syria's attitude" when he arrived here today for talks with Syrian officials.

In a press statement at the airport, where he was met by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar', Mr. Cheysson said he was "completely willing" to discuss "any subjects they consider useful" with Syrian leaders.

He also recalled French President Francois Mitterrand's statement in Amman Tuesday calling for an international conference on the Middle East, when he said it would be "absurd" to try and resolve the Middle East problem without Syria.

Syria occupied a "determining role in the life of the countries in the region," Mr. Mitterrand said.

Mr. Cheysson, who accompanied President Mitterrand to Jordan and Egypt before arriving in Israel yesterday, said he was carrying a message of friendship from the president to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Asked about Israel's attitude towards a conference on the Middle East, Mr. Cheysson said he had refrained from making any statement about his visit "so that my declarations would not be interpreted as being an interference" in the campaign for Israel's general elections on July 23.

Mr. Cheysson cancelled a planned press conference shortly before leaving Tel Aviv for Damascus this morning.

He had two meetings yesterday with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who is also foreign minister, and a half-hour meeting with opposition labour party leader Shimon Peres before leaving today.

The independent Israeli English language daily the *JERUSALEM POST* said Mr. Cheysson had told Mr. Shamir that although France was not in favour of Israeli-Arab peace initiatives offered by third parties from outside the region, it hoped to play a role in the Middle East.

Israeli State Radio said Mr. Cheysson had said France would respond positively to an Israeli request to help get peace talks going in the region.

However, Israeli diplomatic sources judged that as far as the Israeli authorities were concerned, "France's position on the Middle East crisis has fundamentally not changed."

Mr. Cheysson also said after his arrival in Damascus that he had no plans to meet Lebanese opposition leaders Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri during his stay, unless they asked to see him.

Ash-Shar', Cheysson Begin Talks

JN121812 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] A session of talks between Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson was held at 1800 this evening in the Foreign Ministry conference hall. The session was attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam an-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh, director of information; and Sulayman Haddad, director of the ministry's Western European Department. It was attended on the French side by the French ambassador in Damascus and members of the delegation accompanying Cheysson.

Talks dealt with the latest developments in the region in particular, and with the international arena in general. Bilateral relations between Syria and France were also discussed. The foreign minister received Cheysson before the talks began.

Al-Asad Cables Mitterrand on National Day

JN121619 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad sent a cable of congratulations to French President Francois Mitterrand on occasion of France's national day. In his cable, President al-Asad expressed on behalf of the Syrian people and himself, sincerest congratulations, greetings, and good wishes to President Mitterrand and the French people.

Damascus Links Pelletreau, Mitterrand Tours

JN121533 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1132 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Both French President Francois Mitterrand and U.S. envoy Robert Pelletreau ended a tour in the region yesterday. Is this timing a coincidence, or is it a planned exercise? The following report is about the objectives of this presence in the region:

Gentlemen, the Arab region has witnessed overt U.S. and French political moves in the past 3 days. This movement has created reverberations. U.S. envoy Robert Pelletreau, deputy assistant secretary of state, toured the region in the past 3 days. This tour included Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and the enemy entity. In a tour which ended yesterday, French President Mitterrand visited both Jordan and Egypt, while Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson visited occupied Jerusalem.

Pelletreau's tour calls for attention for two reasons. The first is the envoy himself. Despite the fact he is the deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state, he is not well known in the world of U.S. diplomacy. The second reason is Robert Pelletreau's type diplomacy in the region. This has been described as quiet diplomacy, which means the United States is relying on unknown personalities to inaugurate this type of diplomacy. Commenting on Pelletreau's tour and his talks, APN says they were directed at shaking Lebanon's stability, which had only begun to return to a

normal and stable process. Pelletreau's talks in the Jordanian regime's capital had concentrated on joint U.S.-Jordanian military exercises to be held in north and northeast Jordan. Has the timing of these tours been a mere coincidence?

In his tour which ended yesterday, Mitterrand attempted to convince the sides he visited to accept an international conference to be held in Paris under the auspices of the European Community, to replace the UN-Sponsored international conference the United States had opposed through a statement Secretary of State George Shultz made in which he said he could see no reason for holding an international conference in which the Soviet Union would participate. Mitterrand tried to use his tour to revive the so-called European role. This role has never been effective in the region's political arena, from the 6 November 1973 statement to the Brussels statement issued last 26 March. This statement calls for a marriage between Reagan's plan and the Fes summit resolutions. This means the European role, which has been manifested by the Brussels statement, took U.S. policy in the region into consideration — this policy which refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights, or their rights to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

This is how we understand Mitterrand's persistent call for mutual recognition between the PLO and the Zionist entity, and even his insistence the PLO should announce this recognition first. All of the sides Mitterrand visited began talking about a European role supported by the United States, a role based on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 242. The Jordanian regime calls for implementing this resolution because its objectives suit its UK project. The Egyptian regime calls for implementing it because, as Egyptian Foreign Under Secretary 'Usamah al-Baz says, it is the basis on which the Camp David agreements were formulated.

The Pelletreau and Mitterrand tours coincided because the objectives are the same, and because both want to muster support for convening an international conference in Paris after some sides have expressed doubt about the credibility of U.S. policy in the region.

Both men were creating pressure for extending bridges between the Zionist entity on the one side, and the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes on the other. Mitterrand announced the return of his ambassador to Tel Aviv. The Jordanian regime welcomed the Labor Party's ideas, and this was followed by this party's leader declaring yesterday he had held successful talks with Jordan.

The Jordanian regime awaits the results of the Israeli elections. Cheysson's visit to Tel Aviv yesterday was in support of the Labor Party's policies, so that they will bear fruit in the bilateral talks, a joint French-U.S. objective. Therefore the timing of the visits to the region by Pelletreau and Mitterrand was not a coincidence. It was planned to achieve certain objectives.

ATH-THAWRAH Raps U.S.-French Moves in Region

JN121226 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 12 Jul (SANA) — Under the headline "France and the Danger of Deviation From European Consen-

sus," *ATH-THAWRAH* says: The joint U.S.-French move in the region reached its peak as President Mitterrand and the U.S. assistant secretary of state concluded their visits to Cairo, as French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson arrived in Israel, and as the French prime minister invited 'Arafat to visit Paris.

The paper adds: Through these visits, moves, and contacts a feverish trend emerges to revive the policy of capitulation in an attempt to spread it despite this policy's failure and the international community's acknowledgment this policy cannot bring about peace, but it will push the region's crisis to more aggravation and eruption.

The paper continues: Strange is that the French move has not only deviated from the declared European stand, but it seems also connected with the U.S. policy — a matter which will lead to new complications in the situation.

The paper asserts Europe can contribute to solving the Middle East crisis if it assumes a role independent from U.S. policy in the region. The paper notes that when the European countries were moving without the United States they were coming closer to the crux of the problems in the region.

The paper asserts that the French move, coordinated with the United States, will obstruct and paralyze any European role from contributing to finding a just and comprehensive solution to the region's crisis.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: France must realize its connection with U.S. policy will not serve its interests in the region and will not develop its relations with Arab countries. This is in addition to the fact that the French move based on the U.S. policy to spread capitulation will fail and will be disappointed because it ignores the basic facts of establishing a just and permanent peace in the region — facts represented by UN resolutions.

Az-Zu'bi Meets With PRAVDA Correspondent

JN121710 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1402 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jul (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi received this morning the Soviet Union's *PRAVDA* correspondent in the Middle East.

In this meeting Az-Zu'bi made a statement to the Soviet paper on the situation in the Arab region, and Syria's role in foiling the Zionist and imperialist conspiratorial schemes against the Arab nation.

In his statement, Az-Zu'bi praised the Soviet Union's stands in support of Arab rights, and the aid it gives to liberation movements everywhere. He also praised the socialist bloc countries, especially the Soviet Union, for their support of Syria's struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to liberate the usurped territories, regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and achieve just and lasting peace.

For his part, the *PRAVDA* correspondent praised the Syrian people's courage and high ability, under President al-Asad's

leadership, to concurrently participate in the battles of liberation and construction. He also praised their achievements in all fields, and their confrontation of Zionist and U.S. imperialist plots and schemes.

Ba'th Official Confers With PNC Speaker

JN121245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, today received PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. PLO Executive Committee Committee member Talal Naji attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the talks revolved around the latest political developments in the Arab arena in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular and around efforts being exerted to confront the imperialist-Zionist scheme aimed against the Arab nation and Syria's role in confronting these challenges. Both sides asserted the need to reinforce this role to continue steadfastness and to achieve the Arab nation's objectives.

Syrian Team To Complete in Summer Olympics

JN121441 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The formation of the Syrian sports delegation to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics in the United States was announced here today. The delegation includes a number of athletes in diving, boxing, wrestling, Roman wrestling, weightlifting, and marksmanship. The Syrian delegation is scheduled to leave Damascus for Los Angeles on Tuesday, 24 July.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Lebanese Peace Progress

JN121359 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "No Retreat in the March of Salvation," *AL-BA'TH* says: In view of the recent course of events in the Lebanese arena, it can be said that several national steps have so far been achieved in fraternal Lebanon and that certain reforms expressing the interests of all factions and indicating their participation in the decisionmaking process and in the implementation of the decisions have begun to take their place in the march of rescuing and salvaging Lebanon.

AL-BA'TH continues: Since all the Lebanese, motivated by their higher national interest, have agreed to live in a Lebanon unified in one Lebanese state, then it is the duty of all to give this state a chance to exercise its responsibilities and duties through its organs. It is impossible for a state to exist if it comprises statelets each of which is led by a prince or a leader with his own constitution, laws, and forces that do not abide by the constitution, law, or the legitimacy accepted by the Lebanese.

The paper asserts that unless the Lebanese make their state a state that implements its authority, gives peace and security to

the citizens, and make it a place where everybody agrees on the national requirements, then waging the real battle of liberation against the Israeli invasion will remain a wish not backed by the necessary power derived from the unity of all the Lebanese and from the ability of the Lebanese state to impose security and pool all the Lebanese potentials in the battle of liberation and progress.

The fact that those harmed by the consolidation of security and order occasionally recourse to exploding mines against legitimacy whenever this legitimacy moves ahead on the path of rescuing Lebanon, indicates the enemies of this country and their

agents have not relinquished their basic aim to deprive the Lebanese of reassurance and stability. Therefore, they are making all sorts of attempts to prevent the legitimate authority from taking hold of its affairs and dressing the deep wounds resulting from 10 years of war.

The paper concludes: If those who caused tragedies and catastrophes in Lebanon forget that their calculations lack accuracy, they should know that wagering on one explosion after another and depending on external foreign powers are no longer of any avail. The national salvation march in Lebanon will progress and will not retreat regardless of the price.

Arens on Military, Political, Economic Affairs

TA131142 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1045 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 Jul (ITIM) — In an appearance before a delegation representing the new generation of the Israel Bonds project, Defense Minister Moshe Arens declared that "there is no panacea for the situation in Lebanon as it is today." Mr Arens stressed to 150 representatives from the United States, Canada, and Latin America, that the "terrorist presence in southern Lebanon today is very limited." He also noted that Israel aspires to find ways to station soldiers in Lebanon in a manner which will minimize the number of casualties." Arens said that the army of southern Lebanon, under the command of its new leader, Antoine Lahd, has been invested with a new form. This army undertakes missions which had previously been carried out by the IDF, such as controlling the town of Sidon which houses approximately 250,000 inhabitants, and which served as a hothouse for terrorist activity.

Referring to the economic issue which is now the driving force behind the election campaign, Arens noted that "economically, the State of Israel is a strong country which has at its disposal the most important natural resource — a skilled and talented population." Economically, a strong country means a rich country, Arens declared. At the same time, galloping inflation in Israel and the deficit in the balance of payments must be dealt with. Since it is impossible to cut defense expenditures, it is necessary to reduce expenditures in other spheres "and to tighten the belt for a year or two." Arens added that only a strong government will be able to implement unpopular measures.

In his remarks Arens indicated that he was critical of the Labor Party's refusal to raise the minimum percentage required to secure a Knesset seat. "If the minimum was 3 or 5 percent, as is the case in Europe, we would have avoided the large number of small parties which sit in the Knesset today, but this requires the agreement of the two large parties." Arens mentioned the prime minister's proposal concerning the formation of a national unity government, explaining that only a strong government will be able to implement the necessary economic measures.

Alignment Presents Socioeconomic Platform

TA130726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 84 p 11

[Full-page Labor-Alignment advertisement, entitled: "The Main Points of the Labor-Alignment Platform to Restore Social and Economic Health," signed: "The Labor-Alignment, The Only Hope"]

[Text] A. Introduction

1. Our economic programme is based on the concept that **the economy is not an end in itself** but is rather a means for achieving social, Zionist, security and political objectives.

2. Our platform is based on the desire to see a democratic Israel, with a large Jewish majority in the population, seeking peace agreements with its neighbours, based on adequate security for Israel. For the sake of peace, Israel will be prepared to give up

territory in areas in Judaea and Samaria, in which there is a dense Arab population.

Our aim is to raise immigration to a high level, and bring about a situation in which social responsibility is an accepted norm. This outlook, the reverse of the Likud's, is an essential aspect of our programme.

3. We are convinced that **the present economic and social crisis is entirely the result of the outlook, actions, shortcomings and failures of the Likud government** — the "economic revolution," "elections' economics," the Lebanese war, the enormous sums invested in heavily populated areas of Judaea and Samaria, the absence of overall planning, the swings in government policy, and the "all thumbs" manner in which policy has been implemented.

We are sure that, had a different policy been pursued, the economy and society would now be in a state of controlled growth, and that we would be masters of our own destiny.

4. The crisis is not the result of an intrinsic weakness in the economy, the people, or the work force. There is enormous ability in **industry, agriculture, tourism, science and technology, the Israeli public and the Jewish people, which has yielded great results in the past, and which can do that same in the future.**

5. In view of the seriousness of the situation in the economy and society, **it is essential to have a complete change of policy, and to harness all national resources** to the rehabilitation of the economy, through strengthening it. The introduction of a different policy will make this possible.

B. The Objectives

1. The renewal of economic growth and development, and the maintenance of full employment.

2. The restoration of economic stability and the renewal of the public's faith in the future of the country and the economy.

3. Reduction in our economic dependence on overseas support, and reinforcement of our freedom of action as an independent country.

4. A change in the structure of the economy and employment patterns, achieved by increasing exports, scaling down imports, and increasing the weight in the economy of companies working for export, and the science-based and technological branches.

5. Strengthening social self-confidence, and the sense of joint social responsibility, and the establishment of a fair distribution of the burden imposed by economic rehabilitation. This involves providing the resources necessary for education, health, housing, and the absorption of the younger generation in education, vocational training and employment.

6. Increasing the population, expanding employment, and upgrading development and settlement in the Jerusalem area, Galilee, the Negev, the South and the 'Arava, the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights.

7. Our economic programme is aimed at achieving the following objectives, in the next five years:

- The national product will grow by about \$8,000 million, this being approximately one third of the present national product. Most of this increased production will be channelled to exports and replacing imports.
- Exports will be increased by about \$7,000 million, i.e., by some 70 percent; industrial exports will be doubled.
- The increase in the deficit in the balance of payments will be reduced to about \$2,000 million per year, by the end of the period. (The present figure is about \$5,000 million.)
- The number of people in employment will increase by about 220,000; some 100,000 more people will be employed in industry.

C. The Method

These goals will be achieved in the framework of a **comprehensive plan**, which will combine various long term means, including the following:

1. An increase of private and public savings is essential for the fulfillment of the entire plan, the basic means by which to restrain excessive consumption and inflation, and the means by which investment can be increased and the country's foreign currency position improved.

Accordingly, the government's commitments in respect of savings plans, provident funds, PATAM [dollar-linked saving schemes] accounts, and "arrangement" bank shares will be honoured in full, and private savings will be encouraged.

2. Renewal of Economic Growth and Expansion

— Broad industrialization will be the main trend in future development and growth. Advanced, science-based and export industries, and skilled workers, who will be rewarded for participating in the production effort, research and development, increased productivity and exports, will be the key to growth and improving the quality of life for the whole country, particularly in development towns and settlement areas.

Industrialization is essential for the coordinated achievement of growth and reduced dependence on support from overseas; realizing the Zionist goal of absorbing the younger Israeli-born generation and immigrants in the work force; improving the quality of life, raising the educational standard, and supporting development towns and neighbourhoods; and making possible the movement of population into areas with only a small number of Jewish residents.

This industrialization will be based on innovation, original know-how and quality, the main resources available to the State of Israel and the Jewish people.

— This will not be possible without **government planning and initiative** and the encouragement of public and private enterprise,

undertaken by both large companies and groups of innovative, skillful entrepreneurs.

— To achieve this development of the economy, new initiatives will be taken, and new means used to recruit capital in Israel and abroad.

Steps taken will include the establishment of an **international fund for expanding the economy**. The fund will enter into direct partnership with Israeli industries and entrepreneurs, and with research and development institutes. There will be increased participation of the Jewish people in providing capital for Israel, by the sale of shares in existing assets in Israel.

The Israel Bond Organization will increase its activity in recruiting resources for the development of advanced industries and financing research and development.

— 2 Advanced-industry regions will be established, one in Galilee, between Karmi'el and Ma'alot, the other in the Negev, east of Beersheba. They will be based on the skilled manpower in institutions of higher learning and research in these regions, on professional manpower in existing industry, and on the second generation in development towns.

— **Expansion of exports and replacement of imports**, with adequate return on export trade, regulated by the exchange rate and tax concessions, will be the main means of increasing productivity and creating new jobs.

— Finance will be sought abroad for the construction of the rail link to Elat, which will become a focus of renewed economic activity in the Negev.

— We will work for the establishment of free trade zones at Israel's ports.

— **An emergency programme will be drawn up for training engineers, handesa'im [high-level technicians] and computer science graduates** in order to overcome the bottleneck in the development of advanced, science-based industries, in export, defence and civilian sectors. Those studying under this programme will receive special support from the plants and organizations in which they will work after graduation.

— **An increase in the participation in the labour force, particularly women, will be encouraged.** We will support equal pay for equal work, and the setting up at plants of day-care centres for the children of working mothers. In order to encourage expansion of the work force, retirement age will be made more flexible.

— **There will be greater cooperation between the defence establishment and the defence industries and the civilian economy** in order to expand the share of orders placed with local firms, expand reciprocal trade purchases in Israel by America, and encourage the retooling and technical updating of Israeli industry, under the stimulus of manufacturing for defence requirements.

— We shall continue to develop the Lavi aircraft, ensuring that

civilian industry is brought into the development and manufacturing processes.

— **Medical services and educational facilities intended for overseas nationals will be encouraged**, primarily by the development of such centres in Israel by Jews and others.

— **The possibility will be examined of giving a partial income tax exemption for industrial, agricultural and tourism enterprises** that invest in the development of their own companies, the exemption to be given in the same year, in order to encourage the expansion of such enterprises.

— **Employees will be encouraged to buy shares in the companies they work for** in order to deepen their involvement in their companies. Such purchases will be recognized for tax allowances.

— **In order to encourage the transfer of workers** from public and financial services of companies — mainly industrial firms — working for export, the government will finance the necessary professional training, and grant a partial exemption from income tax during their first two years' work in export firms, to the workers concerned.

— **The capital market, an essential instrument for mobilizing investment funds** for the development of the economy, will be strengthened. If stability is restored to the economy, this market will be able to carry out its function, and contribute to the renewal of confidence in the Israel economy.

We will not revive the "Peace for Galilee" levy. The Bank of Israel and the government will supervise the capital market more closely, in order to prevent harm to the public by speculators. Among other measures, we shall introduce legislation to prevent the exploitation of inside information by monopolistic bodies; there will be increased supervision of mutual funds and of the managers of investment portfolios, the conflict of interest between banks and their clients will be reduced, and investment advisory companies will be encouraged to operate on the stock market in competition with the banks.

3. Stability will be restored, and the public's confidence in the economy renewed by reducing inflation and encouraging public and private savings.

— Printing of money by the government, which accelerates inflation, will be reduced. This will be accomplished mainly by cutting government expenditure. There will be reduced expenditure in Lebanon, in the administered areas and in the payment of political benefits. For an interim period, limits will be placed on government purchases and the hiring of additional workers in the civil service and in government-supported institutions. The labour force in this sector will thus be reduced, as a result of the retirement of several thousand workers annually. The growth of the economy will gradually reduce the proportion of the gross national income spent on defence.

4. We shall seek a national agreement on social and economic matters between the government, the Histadrut and other economic bodies, in order to stabilize the economy by reducing the

rate at which prices rise, trimming profit margins, taxes and service tariffs, and stabilizing wages. This agreement will open the way for renewed development, a change in the structure of the economy and in employment patterns and an increase in productivity and employment possibilities. The agreement will be based on the public's participation in the national effort needed to achieve these objectives.

5. **Tax reform will be introduced**, the objectives including the re-establishment of a proper balance between the collection of taxes from the wage earning sector, companies and the self-employed. Taxation will be simplified, the assessment administration and tax base will be expanded, and collection will be augmented. Taxation will be reduced for the manufacturing and export branches and those employed in them, for those who transfer from jobs in the services to these branches, for demobilized soldiers, and for those working on second and third shifts. The law covering taxation in an inflationary economy will not be renewed. Incentives will be offered, to encourage the payment of tax at the time the corresponding income is earned. The fight against the black money economy will be put into high gear, and tax collection processes will be made more efficient. Tax reform will be consistent with encouraging economic growth, and with maintaining a just distribution of the taxation burden. To achieve this, a national committee of experts will be set up, to decide what changes are necessary in taxation. This committee will examine the present tax structure and the possibilities for reform, specifically along these lines: the unification of the assessment administration for income tax, national insurance and value added tax, and the setting up of one central authority; the unification of the collection system for these levies, and for the land betterment tax; unifying property assessment, so that assessments for any particular year will be accepted by all government agencies.

6. **Real wages will be maintained and the standard of living will go up, in line with increased output and productivity**. This will allow our economic situation to be improved, and full employment maintained. In this connection, priority will be given to low income groups, and those working in manufacturing and for export.

7. Strengthening the sense of joint social responsibility, reducing social gaps, and reinforcing national unity will be achieved primarily by measures in the fields of education and housing, by narrowing gaps in the wage structure, and by promoting full employment.

— In this connection, there will be a re-examination of the **conditions applying to housing assistance** for young couples, families and singles with low income, and for those living in development towns and neighbourhoods. The mortgage repayments of these groups will be related to their average wages. There will be increased research and development, in order to increase the efficiency of construction and reduce costs.

The construction of rental housing will be encouraged, as will community initiative for improving housing conditions. State land will be made available at preferential terms in development towns and residential neighbourhoods, and for the building of housing for young couples.

Planning will be reintroduced in the housing and construction branch, in order to stabilize it, and prevent violent swings in prices and employment.

— **Project Renewal will be revived, and residential neighbourhoods enlarged,** and they will be provided with more public facilities. Some eighty new neighbourhoods will be brought into the project; the participation of residents in the rehabilitation process will be deepened, and more "adoptions" will be arranged of such neighbourhoods in the Diaspora.

— **There will be a complete change in the state's attitude to pensioners.** This will include the enactment of a comprehensive national pensions law, which will safeguard the rights of pensioners and workers in regard to National Insurance retirement pensions, and also in regard to wage-related pensions. Retirement age will be made more flexible, and the difference between men and women in this respect will be abolished. The erosion of pensions will be prevented, by linking them to average wages.

— **Concessions granted to demobilized soldiers will be equalized with those enjoyed by new immigrants,** account being taken of residential area and family status.

— **Agricultural planning will be reintroduced,** emphasis will be placed on rehabilitating those moshavim that have suffered as a result of the violent reversal of agricultural policy.

9. The development of tourism will be accelerated, and it will be classified as an export industry, account being taken of the special advantages of tourism in Israel in this respect. The policies for aviation and tourism will be coordinated, and will be formulated so as to encourage marketing, internal tourism and the development of the infrastructure of tourism. These policies will be subject to a comprehensive master plan.

10. The development of energy sources will be achieved in accordance with a long term, overall plan. This plan will include the establishment of the infrastructure necessary for the construction of nuclear power stations, and the completion of the preparations for the erection of the first such station. The changeover to the coal firing of power stations will continue. Increased efforts will be put into developing alternative energy sources, including solar energy, and shale oil. A broad programme will be elaborated and applied for economy in energy use. There will be tight coordination in this respect between the political system, the defence sector and the economy.

11. Economic development will be stepped up in the Arab and Druse sectors, in the framework of an overall plan. The emphasis here will be placed on industry, the operation of workshops, tourism, and vocational training, in order to facilitate the absorption of educated members of the younger general in suitable employment.

12. Special attention will be given to encouraging small scale industry and workshops, in order to bring them into the national economic effort. A law will be introduced, covering the licensing of workshop owners, and a workshops council will be appointed. Trading companies will be established which will facilitate the centralizing and expansion of the export marketing of the output

of this sector. Workshop parks will be set up, in consultation with the government and representatives of the branch.

13. To promote the realization of this economic programme, government reform will be introduced. This will involve the delegation of some of the authority of the central government, the simplification and streamlining of government administration, and the establishment of a broad information programme that will allow the public to understand the factors involved in national policy decisions.

14. A general examination of government companies will be undertaken. While the government will retain control of the planning, development and administration policies of these companies, the possibility will be investigated of the limited sale of shares in the companies to the public in Israel and abroad, and to the employees. This action will be taken with a view to increasing the contribution of these companies in achieving national economic objectives, primarily increasing their output and exports.

15. In order to realize this programme, national priorities must be reordered:

— To give priority to wage earners and the self-employed who support themselves by their work, and the work of these sectors, particularly where this work contributes to exports and replacing imports.

— To prefer savings over wasteful consumption.

— To give priority to development areas in the Jerusalem region, Galilee, the South, the Negev, the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights, and development towns, and to build centres of advanced industry in these locations.

— To give priority to the production and export branches.

16. Economic and social policies will be subject to an overall master plan, which will set out objectives and methods for achieving them.

This plan will reflect coordinated national, economic and social planning. In this way, it will be possible to increase the public's awareness of, and participation in, rehabilitation and the renewing of economic and social growth, and prevent violent swings in implementing the plan.

In the planning process, the directions of long term trends in the development of the economy, regional development, and infrastructure and welfare development will be worked out. The re-establishment of social stability and increasing the economy's growth potential are essential preconditions for rebuilding the public's faith in the future.

17. When a new government is formed the drafting of a new state budget will be undertaken, on the basis of different priorities. The budget year will be changed, and brought into line with national accounting, i.e., it will be based on the calendar year.

We are aware of the rigidity inherent in the budget (resulting from the need to comply with laws on the statute book, to repay loans, wages, etc.). Nevertheless, the budget must be restructured, after a re-examination is carried out of government expenditures, and the need and contribution made by these expenditures.

Rabin on Alignment's Lebanon, Golan Policy

TA121307 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Shim'on Weiss report from the north]

[Text] For the past 2 days MK Yitzhak Rabin has toured the Lebanese border and towns and settlements from Nahariyya to Qiryat Shemona, meeting with the residents and Alignment activists to explain the Alignment's plan for withdrawing from southern Lebanon and for guaranteeing stability along the border.

During his visit Rabin spoke about the future of the Golan Heights, saying that in any case the Golan settlements will remain under Israeli sovereignty. Thus he made the Alignment's position on the future of the Golan Heights absolutely clear to leaders of Galilee and Golan settlements.

Alignment's Rabin Says Syrian Accord Possible

TA130624 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Tel Aviv — It is a fallacy to believe that Israel and Syria cannot reach an accommodation. Alignment Knesset Member Yitzhak Rabin told a luncheon meeting of the Insurers Forum here yesterday.

Rabin pointed to the 1974 troop-disengagement agreement, "Which has held for 10 years," as an example of the sort of agreement that can be reached between Israel and Syria in Lebanon.

The Alignment's shadow defence minister also attacked the Likud's policy regarding Judaea and Samaria. "How can a government that did not succeed in obtaining territorial compromise with Egypt expect to come to an agreement with Jordan without giving up anything?" he asked. Having paid the price of Sinai, he said, the government must realize that the peace process cannot end now.

Rabin emphasized that the prime task facing the next government is the healing of the economy. The government will have to reorder national priorities to cut some \$1.5 billion from the state budget, he said.

Speaking as a "military man," he said that there is no security justification for Jewish settlements in Western Samaria, and no direct link between the confrontation lines with the Syrians in Lebanon and the security of Israel's northern border. In his opinion, Rabin said, \$750 million can be cut from the defence budget.

Alignment Plan To Win Likud Supporters Viewed

TA121352 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jul 84 p 8

[Yehoshu'a Bitzur commentary: "Where Is MAPAM?"]

[Text] A well-kept political secret in Israel is the disappearance of MAPAM. In the election campaign, which is quickly heating up as the final stage approaches, there is no news about our leftist party; we do not see its leaders and we actually do not know what has happened to it.

MAPAM has been wiped off the election map officially as well following a merger with its big brother, the Alignment. The candidates list which was submitted to the Knesset Central Election Committee about a month ago, still showed its full name: The Alignment — the Labor Party, MAPAM, the Independent Liberals, and nonpartisans. Two weeks later its representatives went to the Central Election Committee and asked that all additions be crossed off: No Labor Party, no Independent Liberals, and also no MAPAM. The Alignment, that is all. The Likud representatives protested firmly, claiming that there is no precedent in election campaigns of changing the name of a list after it has been officially submitted and approved by the Central Election Committee. The chairman of this committee, Supreme Court Justice Gavriel Bach, said the Likud's claim was justified and opposed changing and abbreviating the name. But the Alignment representatives insisted on having their way and deleting all additions. Most members of the Central Election Committee Plenum, as well as some opposition and coalition factions that are already thinking about a government formation after the elections, voted in favor of the Alignment's demand. And so it happened that an end was put to MAPAM's existence on the election map officially as well.

At a time like this, MAPAM is not a welcome partner of the Labor Party. The Labor Party leaders know that MAPAM is as a millstone around their necks because of its extremist stands on political and social issues, but they acted too late. Only after the election campaign was in full swing did they understand that the big hunt is actually for those who are disappointed with the Likud. This means that the only hope is that those who previously voted for the Right, will this time vote for a moderately leftist party, which is close to the center.

This is where MAPAM is an obstacle. Those who used to vote Likud will not vote for MAPAM, even if they are strongly disappointed with the Begin-Shamir administration. Some of them may vote for Peres and Rabin, but surely not for Victor Shemtov or Haya Grossman. Hence the decision — after the presentation of the candidates list — to eliminate the name MAPAM. This could not have been done without deleting the names of the Labor Party and the Independent Liberals as well. Even the nonpartisans were deleted.

MAPAM did not like this, of course, but agreed unwillingly. It is already used to swallowing its pride in this election campaign.

True to this line, the Alignment information headquarters decided to eliminate the MAPAM name from their central election propaganda channels. So far no MAPAM member has appeared on the television broadcasts. They have no important

function in the election headquarters. They are simply dismissed and not referred to. There is no MAPAM.

Why does MAPAM consent to its elimination? It does have something to sell on the political market in its independent and exclusive stands on granting the right of self-determination to the Palestinians. It has adopted the Yariv-Shemtov formula which states that [apparent line drop in original] saying that it recognizes Israel's right to exist. Needless to say, MAPAM is ready to give up 90 percent of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

Why are they not selling this on the political market? Apparently there are no buyers. But if MAPAM hides itself from the voters' eyes until 24 July, and immediately afterward comes out of the woodwork to proclaim noisily its readiness to grant excessive concessions to the Arabs on all fronts and even talk to the PLO, this would be the biggest political fraud. From the moral aspect that would simply be insolence.

Poll Shows Peres Leads Shamir Following Debate

TA121258 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 12 Jul 84 p 1

[Gallup opinion poll]

[Text] In a telephone public opinion poll by the Gallup-Israel Institute conducted exclusively for HADASHOT, voters were asked the following question: Which of the two leaders was more convincing in the television debate?

Shim'on Peres — 41 percent
Yitzhaq Shamir — 25 percent
Equally convincing — 9 percent
Neither was convincing — 14 percent
No opinion — 11 percent

Labor Edge Narrowing; Small Parties Gain

TA130616 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Special Hanokh and Rafi Smith poll]

[Excerpt] The Alignment's lead over the Likud has been narrowed to 10 percent — 39.5 percent for Labour to 29.5 percent for the Likud — in a poll taken by the Smith Research Centre this week.

Compared to their June poll results, this represented a loss of 4.5 percent for Labour and a gain of 1.5 percent for the Likud.

Labour lost most of its percentage points to other opposition parties.

Shinuy gained nearly 3.5 percent of the voters polled, and the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] gained nearly 2 percent. Arye [Lova] Eli'av stood a good chance of passing the 1 percent barrier needed for Knesset representation.

The Likud gained votes from Labour and from some of the religious parties. But it lost voters to Tehiya and Yigael Hurvitz's Ometz list. Tehiya received close to 5 percent in the poll.

The total vote for the religious parties was unchanged, but the National Religious Party [NRP], Agudat Yisra'el and TAMI continued to lose votes to the new religious lists SHAS and Morasha and to KAKH. All these lists except KAKH were safely over the 1 percent barrier.

The poll was carried out in all parts of the country among 1,200 Jewish voters, and included moshavim and kibbutzim as well as the urban population. Labour's lead over the Likud was still substantial, but it is impossible to predict the trend over the 10 days remaining until election day.

'Ezer Weizman's Yahad list lost 1 percent, but even with 2.5 percent of the vote this still makes him an important factor in setting up a new government, if the poll results hold on July 23.

The undecided vote as measured by the Smith poll continued to be very small, standing at 3 percent.

The gains made by the small and new parties would indicate — if this trend continues — that formation of a new government could become extremely complicated.

The Arab vote was not included in the poll. But however the Arab vote is spread, it will further complicate forming a government along the present coalition and opposition lines. What is clear is that the race has become closer as election day approaches.

Gap Between Alignment, Likud Narrowing

TA131051 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Dahaf Institute poll conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah]

[Text] This weekend, 10 days before the election, a significant decrease in the gap between the two major parties has been noted, standing now at 9 seats: The Alignment leads with 50 seats, compared to the Likud's 41 seats. It is worth noting that only 10 days ago the gap between the Alignment and the Likud was 15 seats.

This is the central finding which appears from a public opinion poll conducted this week for YEDI'OT AHARONOT. The poll included 1,055 interviewees, according to a representative sample of the Jewish population. It was conducted the day after the television debate between Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres, last Wednesday.

Question: If the elections were held today, who would you vote for? (the answers given in seats; in parentheses are the results of the last poll which was conducted about 10 days ago) Alignment — 50 (53)

Likud — 41 (38)

National Religious Party — 4-5 (4-5)

Agudat Yisra'el and SHAS — 3-4 (4)

Morasha (MATZAD and Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el) — 2 (1-2)

TAMI — 1-1 (1-2)

Yahad — 3-4 (3-4)

Shinuy — 2 (2)

Citizen's Rights Movement — 1 (1-2)

Lova Eli'av — 1 (-1)

Courage to Cure the Economy [MK Yiga'el Hurvits] — 1 (1)

Tehiya — 5 (5)

HADASH and Progressive List for Peace — 4 (4)

Notes: Those who ran this poll emphasize that this method is not an effective tool to test support for the small parties.

A similar poll was conducted on the day prior to the debate between Shamir and Peres, and its results were almost identical to the above. This means that the effect of the debate on the interviewees was minimal.

The number of "floating votes" in this poll decreased compared to earlier polls, but it still stands at 26 percent: 15 percent of the interviewees declared that they still have not decided for whom to vote, and another 11 percent said that they are not sure of their vote yet, even though at this stage they have a preference for one of the lists.

The political ramifications: According to these findings, which represent the state of affairs last Wednesday, the Alignment can, albeit with difficulty, form a coalition with its agreed partners, but this coalition would depend on the voice of HADASH. On the other hand, according to these findings the Likud cannot form a coalition.

National Religious Party Publishes Platform

TA131052 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on National Religious Party platform, entitled: "The National Religious Party Will Take Action To Expand Jewish Settlement Throughout Eretz Yisra'el"]

[Text] "The National Religious Party [NRP] regards the settlement drive in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el as the implementation of the divine wish and the prophetic vision of Israel's return to its land and remaining there forever, and will take action to fortify and advance the new settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District, create the conditions necessary to establish new settlements, and further populate the existing ones." This is stated in the NRP platform, published yesterday in anticipation of the Knesset elections.

The NRP platform emphasizes that the party considers settling the country part of the historical process of "the beginning of our redemption," and one of the cornerstones of religious Zionism — the movement combining the Torah and toil — and of the NRP.

In this chapter, which has eight articles, the NRP details ways to carry out wide-scale Jewish settlement throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

The political chapter of the platform says that the "NRP will strive to effect a foreign and security policy founded on our religious-historic right to Eretz Yisra'el, and on attempts to obtain a durable peace between us and our neighbors.

In light of this, it will operate along the following principles: No part of Eretz Yisra'el will be handed over to foreign rule or

sovereignty, no Jewish settlement [yishuv] will be uprooted or handed over to foreign rule or sovereignty; legislation will continue to apply Israeli rule and administration [minhal] to the Jewish inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, who are inhabitants of Israel.

Referring to the Lebanese war, the platform states that the NRP will take firm action to obtain effective and adequate security arrangements [hesderey] in southern Lebanon to allow for the gradual withdrawal of the IDF from that country, while fully guaranteeing peace for the Galilee, its settlements [yishuvav], and inhabitants.

This chapter, which deals with the foreign and defense establishments, also says that Jerusalem, united, is and will remain Israel's eternal capital. The NRP will continue to work toward expanding its boundaries, increasing its Jewish population, and strengthening its economy. No attempt to handicap [pegima] Israel's absolute sovereignty over all of Jerusalem will be tolerated.

The chapter that discusses matters of church and state says: "The NRP will prepare for a fight in all spheres against the serious trends toward tarnishing the Jewish character of the country, as in the threat to Sabbath observance and in other areas related to the religious-Jewish character of the country.

The NRP will take action to strengthen and cement the status of the Chief Rabbinate as the supreme authority in Israel on matters of Torah and Halaka; it will maintain regular contact with the chief rabbis of Israel and with the Rabbinical Council on central issues that will be featured on the agenda of the country and the religious population; and will ensure that in Israel, in accordance with its laws, the issue of Jewish identity will be defined strictly according to the halaka.

The platform also emphasizes the laws legislated at the NRP's initiative to prevent fraud in granting Kosher status to various bodies, and the prevention of discrimination in the hiring and promotion of Sabbath observers, and stresses that the NRP will work harder to implement these laws. Furthermore, it will take measures to apply the "law on labor and rest" that will guarantee complete Sabbath observance in industry, the entertainment and business worlds.

The platform also includes chapters relating to the Jewish people, Israeli society, education, and economic matters.

In its economic chapter, the platform says that the NRP will initiate the establishment of a national unity government, and will demand [titba'] that such a government immediately proclaim an economic state of emergency, as this is the only possible way to extract the country from the serious economic crisis in which it is embroiled. "We will demand [nitba'] a socioeconomic pact to be signed by the various economic bodies in Israel: the government, the Histadrut, the [private] employers, and other economic components. This pact will guarantee stability in real wages, a freeze on prices and price increases, a freeze on taxation, compulsory arbitration in the vital services, the renewal of growth and increased productivity and output."

At the same time, the NRP platform emphasizes that the party will insist that the workers be guaranteed full employment. It will strongly oppose any proposals aimed at creating unemployment as a way to heal the economy.

The detailed platform has triggered great interest in various circles, particularly diplomatic ones, which have exhibited great interest in it.

Progressive List Seeks Support in Territories

TA130932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] For the first time in the history of Israeli elections, an Israeli list has published election advertisements in a newspaper issued in East Jerusalem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Progressive List for Peace has published large advertisements in *AL-FAJR*, in which it presented the list of its supporters and an article in reaction to a manifesto disseminated by Communist personages and mayors in the territories in support of HADASH. Our correspondent adds that the Progressive List for Peace is not trying to persuade the residents of the territories to vote for it in the elections, as they have no right to vote, but rather is seeking their support.

HADASH Leader Meets 'Arafat, Returns to Israel

TA121844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Following his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Geneva, RAKAH Secretary Me'ir Wilner said that the PLO leader told him the PLO supports the UN secretary general's Middle East peace initiative. A joint statement Wilner and 'Arafat issued announced that the PLO leader supports simultaneous mutual recognition between Israel and Palestine. 'Arafat also announced his support for an international conference on peace in the Middle East, with the participation of Israel, the PLO, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Nations.

According to Wilner, 'Arafat is opposed in principle to terrorism, believing it is harmful for the Palestinians. In a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport, Wilner said that the meeting in Geneva had been initiated by Yasir 'Arafat. He rejected allegations that he went to Geneva to receive 'Arafat's support prior to the elections in Israel. He also said that HADASH and the PLO believe that the Progressive List for Peace, HADASH's opponent, was formed with the Americans' blessing because it supports the Camp David Accords.

RAKAH: U.S. Fostered Progressive List for Peace

TA130938 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Ilan Shehori report]

[Excerpt] Me'ir Wilner, RAKAH's secretary general, argued that certain U.S. elements pushed for the establishment of the Progressive List for Peace, headed by Mati Peled and Attorney Mi'ari, in a bid to break the HADASH and Soviet influence on

the Arab population. The chairman of the Progressive List for Peace reacted to MK Wilner's remarks, saying: "Every word uttered by RAKAH is a lie; RAKAH and HADASH on the whole are hysterical and greatly fear the new Jewish-Arab list. In the interview Avneri granted the French *LE MONDE* yesterday, he claims that 'Arafat said: "I take my hat off and salute the joint list of the Jewish and Arab peace forces."

Communist Says Jewish Terrorists Are American

LD130334 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1925 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Alajos Chrudinak interview with Emil Habibi, secretary of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party, editor in chief of the party's weekly paper; date, place not given; live or recorded — no video available]

[Excerpts][Chrudinak] In the past years, a grave political, moral, and economic crisis has come into being. What is the reason for this crisis?

[Habibi, in Hebrew, with superimposed Hungarian translation] In the first place, speaking about the consequences of the war in Lebanon, Israel has not achieved anything.

When the Likud government unleashed the war, it tried to make us believe that there was a need for this renewed killing in order to defend the security of its Galilean paramilitary agricultural settlements in northern Israel. The war was launched under the pretext of preventing for once and for all the rocket attacks on these (?settlements) by Katyushas. However, even this has not been achieved with the war, which has been lasted more than two years. Sometimes, Katyusha shells fall on this region now. More than 600 Israeli soldiers have lost their lives in the Lebanese war, without Israel having achieved any kind of political objective. In fact, this is the first Arab-Israeli war which has not ended to the present day. Officially, it has not reached an end up; there is no ceasefire, there is no agreement, and the war continues to claim its victims in both countries.

[Chrudinak] In the wake of a parliamentary petition, the Israeli Ministry of Internal Affairs has launched proceedings against Jewish terrorists. What really is the goal of these secret terror organizations?

[Habibi] The issue at hand is the well-organized underground war by fanatics. They have planned and carried out various terrorist actions and attacks in Israel. All of the young terrorists of this ultra-Orthodox organization are of American origin.

[Chrudinak] It is curious that concurrent with Palestinian terrorism directed against civilian targets — for example, most recently an attack involving an explosion was carried out in Jerusalem — the terrorism of Israeli fanatics also is appearing more and more often. What is your opinion on this? How can this phenomenon be explained, and what is the opinion of the party on this?

[Habibi] The government does not need these terrorist organizations against the Arabs. It has its own (?organs of force) for this.

So why have these come into being? So that the regime could be able to use them at a given time for the (?silencing) of the democratic, left-wing Jewish forces. Therefore, the secret terrorist organizations are the tools not for terrorizing the Palestinians living in the occupied territory, but for the intimidation of the Israeli democratic Jewish forces and movements. This is why (?Emile Grunzweich), young peace-fighter, had to die.

[Chrudinak] He was the one who protested against Begin, Begin's policy, on that day.

[Habibi] And against the war, against the settlement policy taking place in the occupied territories. This is why he was killed at the demonstration.

U.S., French Election Speculation Reported

TA121248 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jul 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Amir Oren and from France by Gid'on Kutz]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv predicts a significant victory for the Alignment in the Knesset elections. The embassy's reports to Washington state that the Alignment's lead in the election polls reflects a real trend and that the Likud will not succeed in bridging this gap in the days left before the elections.

In recent weeks the Reagan administration has been cautious in its actions and statements which might be interpreted as intervention in the Israeli election campaign. The talks between the military teams of the Joint Political-Military Group took place in Israel 2 weeks ago, as they had been scheduled as far back as December of last year. However, in the talks the U.S. side refrained from making any significant progress. After 1 and 1/2 days the participants in the talks left for social events and short trips. France Correspondent Gid'on Kutz reports:

France and Egypt believe that only an Alignment victory in the Israeli elections could revive the peace process. This was stated by French sources at the end of the meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Mitterrand in Cairo. Sources report that Mitterrand expressed his support for closer relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, and both sides believe that no lasting arrangement in the Middle East can exist without the Soviet Union. The Egyptians also spoke about their financial problems in the field of weapons procurement and industry.

U.S. Willing To Aid Economy After Elections

TA131211 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 Weekend Supplement p 13

[Arye Tzimuqi commentary: "Washington Is Signalling: We Will Be Ready To Aid a 'Daring' Plan To Improve the Israeli economy — After the Election"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Embassy in Hayarkon St is following the results of the election polls with great interest. These published polls are sent immediately to Washington, together with reports on the moods prevailing among the Israeli public. It is true that

the Americans are careful not to express an opinion which even implies involvement in the election campaign. However, it is clear that they are interested in the formation of a government which will enjoy a stable majority, because only such a government will be able to continue the peace process in the area and take steps to cure the economy.

In the eyes of the Americans, Israel is at present the most faithful ally they have in the Middle East. Against the background of the American failure in Lebanon and the worsening of the war in the Persian Gulf, Israel appears to be the only stable country which can be relied upon during a decisive strategic test.

From this starting point, the Americans are willing to channel substantial aid to Israel in order to extricate it from its economic difficulties. U.S. Administration people these days repeatedly emphasize that they will support any daring plan to cure the Israeli economy of its ailments once and for all.

In talks held by the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, with top U.S. officials such as Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz, the U.S. officials reiterated that any government formed in Israel after the elections will have to formulate an economic plan based upon the need to cut inflation dramatically, curb government and public spending, freeze prices, increase productivity, prevent unrealistic wage increases, and achieve a "socioeconomic pact," even if only for a limited period of at least 10 months.

Shultz, who is an economist himself and is extremely sensitive about economic problems, hinted more than once that the U.S. Administration would be willing to give Israel, on a one-time basis, all the aid necessary to carry out this healing process. The Americans are also willing to meet Israel halfway on the issue of achieving a "free trade zone" between Israel and the United States — an agreement which would be unprecedented in U.S. relations with its friends.

However, as said, at present the Americans are extremely careful not to take any steps which will even appear to constitute involvement in the election campaign. Repeated requests coming from Jerusalem, asking that the United States declare the establishment of the free trade zone now, are politely put off. The U.S. officials have the same answer as many Israelis now: "We will talk after the elections."

Until the elections, the Americans will keep a low profile in other matters as well — in the various peace initiatives. There are growing signs that the United States has not abandoned its aim to implement a comprehensive plan, such as the Reagan Plan. However, they understand that now is not the right time for this. They are also disappointed about the state of relations between Israel and Egypt, and it is worth noting that Secretary Shultz himself feels offended by the fact that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak does not keep the absolutely clear promise he gave Shultz in the past to return the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. And while the Americans, together with the Israelis, await the results of the elections, the Soviet media talk about the tightening of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, and exaggerate their reports about common military maneuvers between the two countries.

Despite these exaggerations, it is clear that at present there exists a tighter strategic cooperation between Jerusalem and Washington than ever before, and that this cooperation will continue after the elections — whoever wins.

U.S. Condition for Free Trade Zone Agreement

TA130420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The United States demands [doreshet] that Israel cancel the subsidy of export products as a condition for U.S. consent to set up a free trade zone. Minister Gid'on Pat said that the solution may be a gradual reduction of subsidies. According to Pat, the United States and Israel will sign an agreement on this matter within 2 months. However, our correspondent in Washington says that the agreement must go through prior legislative procedures in the U.S. Congress, and it is not clear whether legislation will be completed by September.

Husayn Interested in Labor Territories Plan

TA121022 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 1

["Exclusive" Yo'av Tocker report from Paris]

[Text] Paris — The weekly *VSD* reported yesterday that in his talks with President Mitterrand, King Husayn showed interest in the proposals transmitted to him by members of the Labor Party, according to which "approximately two-thirds of the conquered territories" will be returned to Jordan in exchange for an official, public, and comprehensive peace agreement.

The weekly reports that Husayn expressed skepticism regarding Mitterrand's claim that the chances for a Middle East settlement would improve substantially upon the Labor Party's rise to power.

Although the monarch expressed the hope for an administration change in Israel, he does not believe, contrary to Mitterrand, that there is a significant difference between the positions of the Alignment and the Likud regarding the territories. At the same time, Husayn revealed great interest in proposals he claimed had been transmitted to him by various Labor Party figures on returning some two-thirds of the territories in exchange for a peace treaty.

Jewish Agency Official Protests Settlement Plans

TA121254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Eight new settlements will be established in Judeaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip in the week prior to the election.

The head of the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department, Nisim Zvily, has said that setting them up was never discussed by any joint forum of the leaders of the Land Settlement Department, which makes the resolution a deviation from established Jewish Agency procedures.

In a letter addressed to his fellow department head, Matityahu Drobles, and to the chairman of the Jewish Agency's executive, Zvily said that the frenzy of setting up new settlements is directly linked to the election, and is nothing but a demonstrative campaign which totally conflicts with the order of priorities.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that recently two other settlements have been established without any budget, forcing the inhabitants to live in tents. These are Abbir Ya'aqov near Jerusalem and Ne'ot Adummim near Bethlehem.

Pre-Election Settlement Drive Sparks Controversy

TA130614 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Joshua Brilliant report]

[Text] A wave of pre-election settlement activity in Judeaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, culminating with the ceremonial inauguration of three new sites in the Gaza District one day before the elections, has sparked a charge of electioneering by Labour-affiliated officials of the World Zionist Organization's [WZO] Settlement Department.

Department officials headed by co-chairman Matityahu Drobles are planning to inaugurate 8 to 10 settlements during the run-up to the elections, beginning on Sunday. Also on Sunday, the Joint Ministerial-WZO Settlement Committee is to meet to decide on the establishment of five additional settlements in those areas.

This stepped-up activity has prompted Drobles' co-chairman Nisim Zvily of Labour to accuse Drobles of using the department "purely for election purposes."

The drive will begin on Sunday afternoon with Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman of Tehiya inaugurating Adam, northeast of Jerusalem. The following day the NAHAL outpost Asfar southeast of Bethlehem will be turned over to civilians. Two ceremonies are planned for Wednesday — one at Yizhar south of Nabulus and the other at Giv'at Levona near Shilo. On Thursday, Haggay will be inaugurated. And on Sunday, July 22, the wave is expected to peak with the inauguration of Rafiah-Yam at 12:30, Nezarim at 2:30 and Nisanit at 4 p.m.

A well-placed source in the settlement department told *THE JERUSALEM POST* Drobles has been "under pressure" to inaugurate two additional settlements. But he has resisted the demand because the sites do not yet have water and electricity and Drobles wants the settlers to stay at their new locations after the ceremonies, the sources said.

Zvily told *THE POST* he had learned of the plan to populate the eight settlements only by chance.

In an angry letter to Drobles, Zvily complained that he had not been consulted. An aide to Zvily said the department's budget for 1984-85 did not include allocations for establishing the planned settlements. That suggests that money has been siphoned off from other budget items, he said.

Zvily complained that the department's budget was being used for "a spectacular eve-of-elections operation."

Commenting on Zvily's charges, a spokesman for Drobles said that two to five settlements had been established every month. An average of 33 settlements are established every year, he said.

A well-placed source said only 10 to 15 settlements of the more than 100 the committee had decided to set up since the 1981 election have not yet been established. Disputes over land and the lack of settlers are partly to blame for the delay, he said.

Ties With PRC on CW, Lebanon Reported

TA131027 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Sha'ul Tzadqa "exclusive" report from London]

[Text] London — Israel is helping the PRC develop various types of chemical weapons, and is also feeding it information on the kinds of weapons Israel used in Lebanon against the Syrian Armored Corps and Air Force.

It has been learned from a CIA source in London that after the Lebanese war ended, Beijing wished to know how the Israeli aircraft escaped the Soviet missile systems in Al-Biq'a, and how dozens of enemy planes were destroyed in the course of the dogfights. The Chinese want to use this information in the eventuality of a military confrontation with the Soviet Union.

According to the CIA, Israel has been developing chemical weapons ever since An-Nasir first used them in the civil war in Yemen, where a Soviet-made nerve gas called VR-55 was first introduced.

The Chinese approach was made despite the fact that in the 1970's, Israel supplied Taiwan with means of chemical warfare, and was prompted by the fear of a chemical offensive by the Soviet Union.

Syria, Libya, Iran Plotting Against Iraq

JN121659 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1440 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Report from "With the Events" program, by Middle East affairs editor Sha'ul Menasheh]

[Text] Three foreign affairs ministers met in Damascus yesterday. They were Syria's Faruq ash-Shar', Libya's 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, and Iran's 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The objective of the meeting was to plot against Iraq and to increase pressure on it. The rulers of Syria, Libya, and Iran are not satisfied with preventing Iraqi oil from passing through Syrian territory; they are planning to go beyond that.

It is well known that Syria, in cooperation with Iran and Libya, is supporting the underground organizations operating against the Ba'th regime in Iraq. The largest organization currently operating against Iraq is the Shi'ite Ad-Da'wa led by Muhammad Bakir al-Hakim. Members of this organization receive funds

from Iran and military training in the Al-Hamuriyah camp near Damascus. The official in charge of organizing the Ad-Da'wa cells in Syria is 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Syria is both a residence and a passageway for the cells of the Ad-Da'wa organization. Elements of this organization infiltrate across the Iraqi border from Syria, equipped with ammunition and arms.

At yesterday's meeting, At-Turayki called for strengthening relations with the Ad-Da'wa organization, because it is an organization with great achievements against the Iraqi regime — as he put it. It is worth noting that this organization carries out sabotage against Iraqi institutions and targets. Among such acts that were carried out last year was blowing up a booby-trapped car near the radio and television building and near the Iraqi Air Force headquarters in Baghdad on 21 April 1983.

In addition to the Ad-Da'wa organization, the Syrian authorities have begun to encourage Kurdish sabotage cells to cross Syria to Iraq, following the failure of the agreement the Iraqi Government concluded with Kurdish leader Talbani.

The three foreign ministers agreed to organize a front to coordinate action on the Arab level and to support Iran in its war against Iraq.

Cheysson's Israel Visit, French Policy Viewed

JN121919 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1440 GMT 12 Jul 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Before leaving for Damascus, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson concluded a 1-day visit to Israel, during which he acquainted Jerusalem officials with the details of the talks French President Francois Mitterrand held in Amman and Cairo. Our correspondent Dov Rabinowitz interviewed Cheysson as he was leaving a meeting with Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres at the residence of the French ambassador to Israel:

[Begin Rabinowitz recording] France does not intend to make any Middle East initiative now. My visit to Israel has taken place to express French friendship with Israel, not to carry any political message. This is what Cheysson repeated many times during his 1-day visit to Israel. Cheysson said: I came here to express our feelings of friendship toward Israel. It is impossible to not visit Israel while I am in the region, so close to Israel. I have done the same thing several times in the past. Israel is currently preoccupied with an election campaign. I thank both Shamir and Peres for receiving me despite their preoccupation with this campaign. We discussed matters related to the region as well as other matters.

Both France and countries in the region are well aware that President Mitterrand's visit cannot produce any significant Middle East initiative. The French president affirmed his readiness to take action in order to hold an international conference to solve the Middle East problem. He is aware that in order to reach solutions to the region's problems, contacts must be made among

the concerned parties, without foreign interference. The policy France adopts toward the Middle East situation emanates from Paris' desire to show a comprehensive policy that deals with issues throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East, over which Paris is greatly concerned.

Cheysson's visit to Israel expresses the intention President Mitterrand's administration has of adopting a balanced policy and of establishing relations with all parties in the Middle East. This is what Cheysson emphasized during his visit. The Middle East problem was the priority topic that Cheysson and the Israeli prime minister discussed. The French side expressed its belief that the region is currently witnessing relative calm, except for the Gulf war. Cheysson's talks also dealt with the topic of the Soviet Union in light of the French president's recent visit to Moscow. The French official affirmed that the most significant topic of attention for the French side in this visit was the stalemate and intransigence which have been characterizing Soviet policy since Brezhnev's reign.

Cheysson's talks with Peres also dealt with the Middle East situation. Peres affirmed the Israeli Labor Party's well-known stands on the Middle East problem, particularly the need to begin negotiations with Jordan even if these talks would not produce complete and quick results.

As we said before, Cheysson left Israel for Damascus before noon today. He is scheduled to return to Paris tomorrow afternoon. [end recording]

Court Sentences Seven Popular Front Members

TA121639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] A military court in Gaza today approved sentences of up to 15 years for seven youths from the Jabalyah refugee camp who are Popular Front members, and who were convicted of throwing hand grenades at IDF patrols and attempting to assassinate former Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that at issue were eight terrorist attacks which took place last winter. In one of the cases an IDF soldier was wounded.

Roadblock on Jericho Outskirts Removed

TA121717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT
12 Jul 84

[Text] The IDF has removed the roadblock in the southern suburbs of Jericho, on the Jordan Valley road, thus enabling Jericho residents to travel to Jerusalem at night for the first time in many years.

Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf expressed to our correspondent Arye Gus his satisfaction with this move. Previously Jericho residents had been unable to travel to Jerusalem or to return to their town after 2200 without a special police permit.

ALGERIA

Departure of Cyprus Foreign Minister Reported

LD121712 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Algiers, 12 Jul (APS) — The foreign minister of Cyprus, Yeoryios Iakovou left Algiers at noon today ending his visit to the country. He met yesterday with the FLN secretary general and president of the republic, Chadli Bendjedid. He also had talks with FLN Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi covering various issues of common interest in addition to bilateral relations.

Bendjedid Receives Ethiopian Foreign Minister

LD121325 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Within the framework of consultations on issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, today received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, envoy for President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia and current OAU president, who conveyed to him a message from President Mengistu. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politbureau member and foreign minister.

Messaadia Receives Palestinian Visitors

LD122249 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, this afternoon received at the Zirout Youcef Palace a Palestinian delegation consisting of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces; Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant general secretary of the PFLP; Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant general secretary of the DFLP; Sulayman an-Najjar, assistant general secretary of the Palestinian Communist Party; and (Abu al-'Ala'), member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Liberation Front.

The latest development in the Palestinian arena, Palestinian dialogue and joint action were topics discussed during the meeting also attended by (Sadok) [word indistinct], member of the FLN Permanent Secretariat for Foreign Relations, and the PLO representative in Algeria.

LIBYA

JANA Claims Terrorists Training in Sudan

LD121448 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jul (JANA) — It has been learned from reliable sources that 58 terrorists have arrived secretly in the Sudan within the last few days to train under the supervision of the Sudanese Government on acts of murder and sabotage. Later,

they will be infiltrated into Libya to carry out acts of assassination and sabotage against vital installations and important establishments.

These terrorists have been identified, as have the camps sheltering them and in which they are receiving training inside the Sudan. The names of the trainers and training courses and schedules have all become known.

Commenting on this hostile act, the JANA political editor says: "The world should bear witness that the Sudanese Government is responsible for this terrorist act directed against Libya, its people and cultural achievements.

"In the face of actions of the lackey Numayri regime in the Sudan against Libya, proven by facts and evidence, the Jamahiriyah reserves for itself the right of self-defense in the face of plots being hatched against it and against its people by the government of the lackey Numayri who serves American imperialist designs."

JANA Cites Sudanese Popular Army Communique

LD121718 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (JANA) — On 8 July, the lackey Numayri moved one of his battalions by air to the Pachala area in Southern Sudan which was liberated by the Sudanese Popular Liberation Army on 11 June. According to a military communique issued by the supreme command of the Sudanese Popular Liberation Army, the revolutionary forces launched a surprise attack on 9 July against the lackey forces inflicting heavy losses among them at the (Idwara) village, 6 miles west of Pachala.

The revolutionaries shot down two of the 5 helicopters used in transporting the forces of the lackey Numayri to the area.

MAURITANIA

Paris: President Interviewed on Attempted Coup

LD121523 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text][Passage indistinct] In an interview granted to our special correspondent Carmen Bader yesterday [11 July] in Nouakchott, the head of the Mauritanian state commented for the first time publicly on the coup d'etat attempt last February at the time of the recognition by Mauritania of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. Here is what President Ould Haydala said:

[Begin recording][Ould Haydala] I do not really know whether one should speak of an attempted coup. In my view it was rather an attempt at destabilization organized from abroad, from circles abroad wanting to use certain persons to agitate (?school children) and [word indistinct]. There have been about 20 arrests. The judicial inquiry is following its course and as soon as it is finished these people will be sentenced.

[Bader] Was this failed coup, to an extent, the consequence of the recognition of the SDAR, or did the recognition of the SDAR crystallize a certain discontent already existing in the country?

[Ould Haydala] The recognition of the SDAR was used by those who participated in these events.

[Bader] Yesterday, on the 6th anniversary, [National Assembly Dissolved 10 July 1978] you reiterated your country's neutrality in the Sahara affair, but in the final analysis, has Mauritania the means to ensure its wish for neutrality is respected? I am thinking of the means to ensure control over its borders and the possible defense clauses stemming, for example, from the agreement of fraternal links and concord signed with Tunisia and Algeria?

[Ould Haydala] Mauritania is a very big country and its borders are difficult to defend and watch, but as for serious matters such as defense, we in Mauritania believe we must rely foremost on ourselves, and in any case, as far as I am concerned, in defending our country we rely on our own forces. I can tell you that particular interest has been given of late to this field.

[Bader] Is that why changes have been witnessed at the head of the military?

[Ould Haydala] [words indistinct] to face up to this situation we made the latest changes and why several high-ranking officers in the government returned to the Army to reinforce (?its ranks) to cover any contingency. [end recording]

According to other sources, the many changes involving officers, referred to by President Ould Haydala, are reported to have been the result of political purges linked with discontent of part of the Army with government policy. On the occasion of the anniversary, about 20 political prisoners were granted amnesty — among them former president Mokhtar Ould Dadda. We note, however, that Ould Dadda has been in France for several years now. As to the future of the Mauritanian regime, President Ould Haydala said in his interview with Carmen Bader that the Military did not intend to remain in power indefinitely and they were preparing the people for democracy:

[Begin Ould Haydala recording] The one-party regime existing till then [as heard] was not a real democracy. The population was not at all prepared and that is why we created structures with the view first and foremost to prepare our people [words indistinct]. We consider these structures a school for civic spirit which must bring within our people's reach the notion of being a nation, of respect for public spirit, the notion of sovereignty and, above all, how to choose in elections, [words indistinct] prepare for constitutional life. As soon as our people are capable of choosing their leaders well the opportunity will be given them. [end recording]

MOROCCO

LE MATIN Announces New Ministerial Appointments

PM121327 [Editorial Report] Casablanca *LE MATIN* in French 28 June 1984 front-pages a 550-word unattributed report on a 26 June meeting of the Moroccan Cabinet at which King Hassan

II announced the appointment of Mohamed Kabbaj as minister of equipment and of Abdelhak Tazi as minister of planning.

SUDAN

Assembly Speaker as-Sayyid on Constitution

JN122155 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — The People's Assembly Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid held here today a press conference on the proposed constitutional amendments explaining the work progress on the constitutional amendments.

He said the political, economic and social reformation movements that the country witnessed enabled us to see the best ways to prosperity.

The People's Assembly speaker said some malicious people tried to plant suspicion in the progress of life in Sudan to undermine the independence of the national will and freedom through pressure and derogation and mendacity, and by telling false allegations that Sudan has returned backward and that Sudan has slaughtered the human rights and tended to disunity by waging [word indistinct] of fragmentation and segregation between the motherland's sons. [sentence as received]

Mr as-Sayyid explained that the move of Sudanese people is aiming at returning back to Islam and emigrating to Allah, His holy book — the Koran — and His prophet Muhammad.

Sudan's move, he said, is a tendency from the reminiscence of the eternal past to the renewal of life in an enlightened nation.

It's a move towards effectiveness of linking together life affairs, spiritual heritage and integration between secular life and religious beliefs, he said.

The religion in Sudan was not peculiar affairs, that people follow it sometimes and abandon it in others.

Religion as it was stipulated in the Constitution, Article No 16, is a general matter that the community follows. It tries to express its values.

The state makes the religion govern the community, particularly in the legislation pertaining [to] family welfare, orienting of youth and drawing up the ethics and dealings of the nation, he went on.

Those [who] cast doubts about Sudan's return to Islam are the most ignorant about Islam, and did not understand about the rights that Islam acknowledged for the non-Muslims, he said.

The will of the people is the main reference that would be consulted in selecting the ruler, the president and the imam of the nation.

The ruler and the people have no authority to alter the Islamic legislation which is derived from the scripture (holy book of Koran) and the acts of Prophet Muhammad, he said.

The Assembly speaker said Sudan has confirmed his identity and given room for Islamic teachings to take roots in his peoples society by shifting Islamic conceptions to the permanent Constitution.

He reaffirmed that when we come back to Islam we are doing so with complete satisfaction, adding that Islam tends to make great changes in the society and in the individual's life.

He said Sudan will pay no attention to phony campaign [word indistinct] rumours but will work hard to return to his roots.

The People's Assembly speaker went on to say that Islam does not differentiate between the people because of their nationalities, their tribes or colour, but Sudan, he said, is tending to abolish such ignorance.

He added that Islam does not tolerate inequality in rights because of difference in religion.

Rights of the people, he said, are guaranteed regardless of their religions.

He explained that according to Islam freedom is liberty of the human being from all regulations and social, economic and political pressures. Freedom is to liberate man from exploitation, arrogance, fear, ignorance, and sickness, he added.

As-Sayyid explained that the amendments had touched on the Article No 30 of the Constitution approving the Islamic system as economic base for the Sudanese society.

He described it as a system which provides freedom for everyone to practice his economic activities and at the same time protect him from exploitation.

The speaker told the conference that the Constitution has stipulated and acknowledged that the authority must be put in the hands of the people, insured sovereignty and assigned by the authority to attain economic, social and political progress. He said to realise these goals, the government established the local government institution, decentralization and regional governing, he said. [sentence as received]

The proposed amendment in the Constitution will not touch the articles pertaining to embedding of the regional governing in the south.

The new amendment will include in article on shura (Islamic democracy) to provide ripe atmosphere for preserving of democracy and maintenance of the decentralization rule process.

The People's Assembly speaker went on to say that the president had wisely consented [to] the desire of the MP's to give more time to the objective dialogue and national debate on the amendment of the Constitution, which they want to cope with Islam's eternal principles.

The reason behind postponement of discussion on amendment of the Constitution, he said, is to make more debate and dialogue,

to have a comprehensive Constitution to keep the unity of the homeland.

Asked by reporters about the time that the debate will take, the speaker retorted that the period will be fixed by the speaker in accordance with the nature of the Assembly's work in the forthcoming period.

Questioned whether the request by the Assembly's members would be considered an implicit rejection to the amendment, the speaker said this was not true as far as the Assembly is in touch with the presidency and that the Assembly had already demanded the protracting of the period to provide more changes for dialogue. A large scale number of Islamic scholars and specialists have been invited to take part in the deliberations, he went on.

About rights of minorities and in reply to the questions about a Christian's right to be a member in the Shura Council, what about rejection of regional assemblies to the legislation.

As-Sayyid said the regional assemblies are not constitutionally authorized to discuss the Constitution but they can send their opinions through their representatives in the National Assembly. [sentence as received]

He referred to the objective participation of southerners in deliberations of the People's Assembly without any fanaticism.

The Shura Council, he said, would be formed from the People's Assembly, the President's Council and Sudanese Socialist Union, SSU. And all these institutions comprise Muslims and non-Muslims so the Shura Council will comprise Muslims and non-Muslim members.

As-Sayyid pointed out that the Constitution stipulates that the president of the republic should be a Sudanese at least 35 years old and [who] enjoys his full civil and political rights.

The article adds that the president should be aware of his religion's affairs, but the word religion was not defined.

The Assembly speaker said the Constitution does not stipulate any changes in articles dealing with the political organization and minorities rights.

He added the Constitution bans the abuse of religions.

As-Sayyid voiced that there is adequate majority that could have adopted the amendment, but the postponement was taken deliberately to provide more chance of discussions.

He expressed his hope that the postponement would provide more subjective chances for dialogue and deliberations.

Finally As-Sayyid told the conference that the special committee and the leadership of the house will continue efforts on the way of dialogue for the faith of hammering out a formula that could unify the nation and uphold national unity in the country.

Briefs

New FRG, Kuwaiti Envoys — Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has expressed his appreciation for the FRG's stands in support of issues concerning both Africa and the Arab world. He noted the FRG's large effective role in alleviating world tension. This came in remarks he made this morning while accepting Roland Zimmerman's credentials as the FRG's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. [Excerpt][Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jul 84 JN] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has emphasized Sudan's concern and readiness to contribute sincerely to any Arab effort aimed at developing the Arab nation. This came in remarks he made this morning while receiving the credentials of 'Abdallah as-Sari' 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sari' as Kuwait's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. [Excerpts][Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 12 Jul JN]

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Saharan Communique Reports 'Recent' Actions
LD121635 Algiers APS in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Liberated Territory, 12 Jul (APS) — According to a communique issued today by the Sahraoui Ministry of

Information and Culture, the forces of the Sahraoui People's Liberation Army recently opened heavy artillery fire for 15 minutes against the Moroccan forces at Mahbes (Lagnenat), as part of the offensive against the Moroccan occupation forces in the vicinity of the wall of shame.

The fire resulted in the killing of three members of the Royal Moroccan forces and the wounding of five others. One landrover, one 12.7-mm machine gun, and several trenches were destroyed.

The communique adds that during the night of 9 July, the Sahraoui army launched an attack on the Moroccan forces concentrated in the (Amlaqi Al-Ghour) lasting for half an hour. Several Moroccan soldiers were killed and a number of others were injured. A considerable quantity of military hardware was also destroyed.

The communique said that at noon of the same day, the Sahraoui army units launched a 45-minute offensive against (Rous) El Jachbien killing 9 royal Moroccan soldiers and wounding 13 others besides destroying a landrover and a number of enemy trenches.

SOMALIA

Explosions, Arrests Reported in Hargeysa

EA121044 (Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from Hargeysa, north-west region, confirm that several explosions took place recently in the regional capital. The reports say that on 7 July there was an explosion at the 26 June High School in Hargeysa. The explosion caused extensive damage to the buildings.

The reports add that after the explosion the torture squad of the Barre regime arrested many civilians, most of them young students. The reports further add that this has created fear among the residents of the second capital of Somalia, Hargeysa.

TANZANIA

Bulgaria's Filipov Continues Talks in Zanzibar

EA122247 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Zanzibar: The visiting Bulgarian prime minister, Ndugu Grisha Filipov, today held talks with the chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, at the Zanzibar State House. The talks, (?which centered) on economic cooperation between the two countries, were also attended by the Tanzanian foreign affairs minister, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, the Tanzanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, and other high ranking government officials.

A state house spokesman said later that the two leaders had discussed issues concerning the Zanzibar agricultural development, especially the improvement of food production, and ways to increase production of (?cloves). The talks had also focussed on the exploitation of sea resources and the development of tourism. The Bulgarian prime minister arrived in Zanzibar this evening from Butiama where he held talks with President Nyerere.

CAMEROON

Algeria-Cameroon Joint Commission Session Ends

AB121950 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the third session of the Cameroon-Algeria Joint Commission has just ended. For 3 days, the experts of the two delegations examined the ways and means of developing our cooperation in order to give it a more concrete and realistic content free from what Mahamat Paba Sale, the minister delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called a romantic dream. The two sides earmarked concrete areas for cooperation as well as projects which are of mutual interest.

CHAD

Reconciliation Conference Urged Before 20 July

PM121535 Paris LE MONDE in French 8-9 July 84 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Brazzaville Reconciliation Conference Ought To Be Held Before 20 July"]

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde (whose country chairs the OAU) stated in Paris on Friday, 6 July, that the conference to reconcile the Chadian factions ought to be held in Brazzaville before 20 July — the date of the Congolese Labor Party's congress. "Conditions are favorable for the success of this meeting," the minister added. According to Mr Goshu Wolde, who had talks with Mr Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister told him that France expected the conference to "create the conditions for withdrawal" of the French troops.

Mr Wolde recalled that last week President Mobutu echoed the anxieties of the black African countries, which are complaining that the Chad and West Sahara conflicts — primarily inter-Arab problems — are paralyzing the OAU. The Zairian head of state discussed the possibility of creating a separate organization for the sub-Saharan African countries.

Mr Guy Penne, Mr Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, arrived in Lome Thursday, where he had talks with President Eyadema, and will meet Congolese leader Sassou-Nguesso in Brazzaville on Saturday before leaving for Libreville, where he will be received by President Bongo.

In an interview published by the Ivory Coast daily *FRATERNITE MATIN*, Colonel Kamougue, vice president of Goukouni Oueddei's Transitional National Union Government, stated that "we must try to make an honorable peace" with Libya. "It regards Chad as its sphere of influence — a strategic point which it cannot abandon," he added.

Opposition's Approach to Talks Questioned

AB121123 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a communique issued at the end of its first meeting on the Brazzaville conference, the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution expressed its concern over certain last-minute statements that may jeopardize the holding of the conference. It took us a very short time to realize that the fears and worries of the Central Committee are well founded and amply justified. In fact, in one of his statements, which he alone can explain, Colonel Kamougue has just stirred up troubled waters. He has just said in Paris that Chadians must go to Brazzaville without taking their titles into consideration. This statement follows his statement in Abidjan in which he suggested a meeting between Chadians without foreign influence and intervention. His latest statement therefore seems to be more or less contradictory and needs to be examined closely.

We need to examine it more closely not because it surprises Chadians — far from it — as we know this man's stand on national reconciliation and on everything related to it. Kamougue's recent statement demonstrates clearly that those Chadians who have rallied round Al-Qadhdhafi and his country's historical revolution have been seriously overcome by events. Among other issues, Kamougue, just like Goukouni, has revived the issue of attendance at the conference, the idea of doing without factions — the approach which led to the failure of the national reconciliation conference last January in Addis Ababa.

This statement by Kamougue is one more sign of insincerity on the part of Chadians on the other side, at a time when we are sincerely striving for national reconciliation and when we are examining the real problems in order to achieve the unity and survival of Chad. Chadians must go to Brazzaville without taking their titles into consideration; but then, in what capacity would Kamougue like to go to the Congolese capital? Would he like to go there as the citizens' leader — that would surprise many Chadians. In any case, [words indistinct] the Congolese capital is not big enough to hold 4 million Chadians, nor of course is the conference hall where the national reconciliation talks are to be held.

Therefore this statement by Kamougue was a calculated effort, pure and simple, to jeopardize the arrangements made so far for the holding of the Brazzaville conference. In fact it is with this aim in mind that Goukouni and his entourage have begun certain maneuvers. Goukouni, for instance, says he does not see any reason for a preparatory meeting, as the Chadian Government has proposed, before the Brazzaville summit conference. This is no surprise, for (?we believe) Goukouni strove with the help of the Libyans and the Ethiopians to abort the Addis Ababa conference. This game turned out to be profitable to him so he sees no reason why it should not be applied to the Brazzaville conference in order to continue satisfying his masters.

The Chadians on the other side have already unmasked themselves. The mask has fallen. They know that this game is not in their interest nor is it in the interest of their country, which they are attempting to sell out. But what other solution is there for them as they are already fully involved.

In any case, as far as the Chadian Government is concerned, everything is clear. The government would like to avoid a second Addis Ababa at Brazzaville. For this reason, this conference, which constitutes a huge stake for national unity, must be prepared very carefully. Preliminary meetings are therefore necessary to avoid the same confusion that confronted the Chadians in the Ethiopian capital.

As for the gains of the revolution, they cannot be (?destroyed); and, as the saying goes, power should not be claimed, it must be shared.

Bardai Defends Opposition's Negotiating Stance

ABI/21125 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Summary] Concerning the national reconciliation conference between the various Chadian factions to be held in Brazzaville, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] is opposed to the stand adopted by the reactionary group in Ndjamenat at the instigation of French imperialism. The GUNT's four-point position was stated by its spokesman: The GUNT is opposed to the preparatory meeting requested by the authorities in Ndjamenat; the main organizers of the conference should be the authorities in Brazzaville; the conference should be within the framework of the Lagos accords and held under the auspices of the OAU. To a certain extent, the GUNT would approve the holding of a preparatory meeting provided the French troops leave Chad. "That is the GUNT's clearly stated position."

Meanwhile, the mystification is continuing. "In an attempt to assume a false stand of a nationalist, the master of Ndjamenat has been telling anyone who is prepared to listen to him that the Chadians must hold talks and negotiate among themselves without any foreign interference. We agree! But of what significance is this statement of pure propaganda if it is compared with the existing realities? To be sure, the experience of Lagos is still fresh in our minds. Those mainly concerned with the settlement of the crisis are the Chadians themselves who must find a solution to their problems." "If one considers the sudden change of position by the clique in Ndjamenat, one may wonder what the French troops, all the mercenaries, and the Zairian soldiers are doing in the southern half of the country." Let the recognized agents of imperialism agree to the departure of the foreign troops so that the roundtable conference may take place under good conditions. "In fact by its latest position, the neocolonialist administration is only trying to deceive national and international opinion." Contrary to the stand of the French and the FAN, Chadians cannot do without the assistance of the African countries, particularly that of the OAU, for the peaceful settlement of the crisis. "In fact, no truly independent African country can remain indifferent in the face of the presence of French forces and European mercenaries in Chad."

There has never been any question of allowing other people to settle our affairs in our place. "We are not trying deliberately to minimize the international dimension of the Chadian conflict. It is evident that the situation as it now stands is characterized by foreign support: the French and the Zairians on one side and the Libyans on the other." Therefore, the Chadian crisis cannot be resolved without taking into account this reality. We believe that the roundtable conference must also be attended by French, Zairian, Libyan, and American delegates. "Besides, as Africans, the presence at the negotiations of our Libyan friends and of the Zairian allies of the puppet group in Ndjamenat would not be too great a surprise."

W. Africa Cement Company To Discuss Debts Payment*AB111557 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Jul 84*

[Text] The board of directors of CIMAOC [Cement Company of West Africa] is to meet again in Lome at the end of this month after failing to reach a final decision on the repayment of CIMAOC's debts at a 2-day meeting in Abidjan. Speaking to newsmen in Accra on their return from the meeting, the secretary for industries, science and technology, Dr Charles Boadu, and Mr Ato Ahwoi, for trade, attributed the failure to a paper presented by the management committee. The paper did not refer to the repayment of debts due 2 years ago. According to the two secretaries, the management committee is to meet in 2 weeks' time to prepare another paper to be approved by the board at the end of the month in the Togolese capital.

In addition, the resumption of CIMAOC's operations will be determined by the board at its next meeting. CIMAOC, which is jointly owned by Ghana, Togo, and the Ivory Coast for the production of clinker, was temporarily closed down last April.

GHANA**Trade Protocol Signed With PRC***AB121837 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Ghana and the PRC today signed a trade protocol under which Ghana will give China 2,000 tons of cocoa in return for goods for the same value from China. The secretary for trade, Mr Ato Ahwoi, signed for Ghana while Mr Jia Huaiji, the Chinese ambassador to Ghana, signed for his country.

In his speech, Mr Ato Ahwoi said developing countries prefer increased trade, good prices, and favorable conditions of sale for their exports to foreign aid. He said China's decision to exchange goods for Ghana's cocoa and increase trade is an example worthy of emulation by developed countries. Mr Ahwoi described China as a silent helper of the developing nations and said even though one does not hear of its activities, the impact of China's assistance to Third World countries is still felt. Mr Ahwoi hoped it would not be long when China will decide to assist Ghana in extending its railway network to other regions, particularly to the northern and Brong Ahafo regions.

On his part, Mr Jia Huaiji said there is no conflict of interests between his country and Ghana, and that trade between the two countries is being developed on terms of equality. He added that the agreement is conducive to conditions existing between the two countries [as heard] and said through trade and economic assistance, Ghana and China can ensure peace in the world.

Agreement Signed With Volta Aluminum Company*AB111645 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Jul 84*

[Text] Representatives of Ghana and the Volta Aluminum Company, VALCO, have signed an agreement on the conclusions arrived at after six rounds of negotiations in Accra. At the latest of discussions which began on the 4th of this month, agreement was reached on the price to be paid by VALCO for power, the allocation of power to VALCO when there is shortage of its energy, and the fee to be paid by the shareholders and customers for the processing of alumina into aluminum. Other issues including taxes, import duties, and payments to the VALCO fund have also been satisfactorily resolved. The leader of the Ghana negotiating team, Prof (Akilafa Sawyer) said the agreement is simply a summary record of what the negotiating team has been discussing for the past 18 months. The draft proposals are to be submitted to the principals, that is the government, the directors of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, and the financier for the Volta dam, for studying, and until the principals agree to the proposals, they will not be binding. Prof (Akilafa) said the exercise has been rewarding. The managing director of VALCO, Mr John Miller, who led the VALCO team, said the talk has been long and hard. He was however, glad that they have come out with a fair arrangement.

NIGERIA**2 British Diplomats Expelled; Reaction to UK Expulsions***AB130645 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Two British diplomats have been expelled from Nigeria. The two diplomats — a chancellor and an attache — were given 7 days within which to leave the country. This is the Federal Government's reaction to the expulsion of two Nigerian diplomats from Britain.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the Parliament in London yesterday that the Nigerian diplomats were expelled following the refusal of the Federal Government to allow the British police to interview Nigerian officials on the Umaru Dikko issue.

In the meantime, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, arrived in Lagos last night from Geneva, Switzerland, after attending an international conference on assistance for African refugees. Dr Gambari told newsmen on arrival that he had been in constant touch with the Federal Government on the Umaru Dikko issue. The Nigerian high commissioner to Britain, Major General Halidu Hananiyah, is also in Lagos on consultation with the Federal Government.

The relations between Nigeria and Britain became sour following the attempted kidnap of the former minister of transport in the ousted civilian administration, Umaru Dikko, in London. The British action over the issue has become a subject of serious criticisms by the Nigerian public.

Lagos 'Formally' Requests Dikko Extradition*ABI21555 Lagos International Service in English
1430 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] A London court yesterday remanded in custody until the 19th day of this month four men charged with the attempted kidnap of the former Nigerian transport minister, Umaru Dikko. Those charged were a Nigerian and three Israelis.

The Nigerian Government has denied involvement in the abduction of Dikko. The government has formally asked Britain to send back Umaru Dikko to answer corruption charges.

Newspapers Accuse UK Government of Hostility*ABI21130 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *PUNCH* and the *DAILY STAR* condemn the British Government for contemptuous disregard and violation of Nigeria's diplomatic immunity and privileges over an attempt to bring back fugitive Umaru Dikko. The *PUNCH* explains that to accuse the Nigerian Government of masterminding the kidnap without adequate investigation by Britain is another way of displaying British hostility. The paper calls on the British foreign secretary, Mr Geoffrey Howe, to release the detained Nigerians immediately.

The *STAR* adds that the negative role of the British Government over the incident has shown conclusively that Britain is an enemy of Nigeria. The paper urges the Federal Government to make deliberate efforts to stop the trial of those involved in the kidnap attempt.

Buhari Interviewed on Chad, Border Closures*ABI21405 Dakar PANA in French 1105 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Lagos, 12 Jul (NAN/PANA) — In an exclusive interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY and the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the head of the Nigerian Federal Military Government, General Muhammadu Buhari, spoke about the Chadian problem and the closure of his country's land borders.

[Question] To what factors do you attribute the persistence of the crisis shaking Chad for more than a decade now?

[Buhari] The situation prevailing in Chad dates back almost 20 years. It is caused by ethnic and regional conflicts. The Arabized Chadians in the north, who felt offended and affected by the discriminatory policy of the Tombalbaye government which was dominated by the "Sara" [a tribe] in the south, created the "Chadian National Liberation Front" (Frolinat) whose uninterrupted uprising brought about the fall of the president of the Republic of Chad as well as that of the military government which followed it.

However, this did not put an end to the internecine struggles and the divisions within the "Front" itself. In fact, its leaders were wrong to have placed themselves under the tutelage of foreign countries. Therefore, Chad will not be at peace as long as the Chadian politicians continue to rely on foreign interventions in order to accede to power or remain in power.

The Chadians must make sincere sacrifices to give peace a chance. Their leaders must resolve to truly and actively search for peace through acts conducive to national reconciliation and by refusing to appeal for foreign forces. A solution will be found to the crisis when the Chadian leaders reach an agreement and refuse to allow themselves to be manipulated by other states.

In the past, as everyone knows, Nigeria supplied human and material resources through the OAU to enable Chad to live in peace.

[Question] Why do you think the OAU's efforts failed?

[Buhari] The Chadian crisis must not be considered a simple mathematical equation. A solution acceptable to all the parties concerned must be the result of patient and conscious efforts. I do not think the OAU failed in its attempts to resolve the Chadian crisis although the meeting summoned last January by the current OAU chairman could not take place for procedural reasons. Together with some of my fellow heads of state, I encouraged the current chairman in his task and suggested that he should summon another meeting between the various Chadian factions.

[Question] What do you think about President Hissein Habre's statement that the OAU is unable to resolve the Chadian crisis?

[Buhari] I think that President Habre was no doubt expressing his disappointment with the very little progress made in the search for a solution by the OAU, and I do not think that the Chadian head of state is hostile to the initiatives of the OAU.

In my opinion, the role of the OAU or of any other grouping must be to assist the Chadians to return peace to their country by bringing the different factions together around a table to discuss their problems frankly and seriously. Nigeria did so in the past by bringing all the factions together in Kano and in Lagos in 1979. This effort resulted in the "Lagos accords" which gave birth to the Transitional National Union Government grouping all the factions existing on the politico-military scene since the crisis started.

Let me repeat that there is no substitute for a reconciliation meeting if we are to achieve a return to peace in Chad.

[Question] It is true that Nigeria hosted several meetings, but some of them did not yield the expected results. What were the reasons for their failure?

[Buhari] Nigeria hosted several meetings on Chad. The meetings did not achieve the objectives for which they were arranged for two reasons. First, the Chadian leaders were apparently not fully committed to the concept of peace.

Secondly, certain foreign powers, who wish to install in Ndjamena a leadership sympathetic to their interests, did everything to undermine Nigeria's efforts by ensuring that the war continued in Chad.

[Question] Is your government prepared to make further attempts to bring the parties involved in the Chadian crisis to the negotiation table?

[Buhari] Nigeria's aim and interest is that Chad should return to peace. Consequently, we shall not relent in our efforts to assist the Chadian people to regain peace. Nigeria will continue its contacts with the various parties involved with a view to persuading them to sit at the negotiation table. Our representations to the OAU chairman and our talks with certain Chadian political factions are part of our efforts. Our view is that all the parties concerned should attend any meeting convened by the OAU chairman.

[Question] Are you prepared to send troops to Chad to serve within the framework of an OAU peacekeeping force?

[Buhari] Nigeria is committed to the OAU and it respects resolutions by that organization. Its present economic difficulties can surely not enable it to set up another peacekeeping force like the one in which we participated in the past in Chad. But if the OAU refunds the 55 million naira it owes Nigeria as a result of the last inter-African force and invites us to participate in a new peacekeeping mission, our country will not fail to contribute to the mission.

[Question] The closure of Nigeria's borders is having adverse effects on its neighbors in West Africa. Is it necessary to continue to keep them closed? Does your government intend to do something to alleviate the suffering of the neighboring countries?

[Buhari] I must emphasize that the Federal Military Government is responsible only to Nigeria and the Nigerians. The borders were closed mainly to consolidate the gains of the currency exchange exercise which in itself was only an aspect of the measures taken to adjust the economy. At the end of the currency exchange period, we took measures to ensure that all old notes were withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. We will examine the border issue as soon as we take stock of this exercise.

I must say, however, that the closure of the borders has had a positive effect on the internal market of essential commodities and it has helped to bring down food prices. This measure has also proved that trade at the borders had turned Nigeria into a milch cow for her neighbors. Unfortunately the country is no longer in a position to carry such a burden.

The closure has also helped to reduce the influx of aliens who not only place an unacceptable pressure on our resources but also create security problems. We have realized that the closure of the borders is vital to the preservation of the well-being of the Nigerian citizens. The borders will therefore remain closed until new measures are taken to effectively protect the vital interests of Nigeria.

However, in the meantime we have done everything we can to reduce the adverse effects of this measure on life in neighboring countries. Special instructions were given in some cases to give the right of passage to essential goods such as drugs and petroleum products, as was the case with Chad. Items purchased under special trade agreements were also allowed to pass through the borders.

I will say in conclusion that no complaint is justified as the prime responsibility of the Nigerian Government is to protect the nation's interests.

FMG To Attend OAU Peace Talks on Chad

*ABI 21546 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Nigeria says she will not relent in her efforts to assist the people of Chad to regain peace. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, gave the pledge while speaking to newsmen in Lagos. He said Nigeria would continue to urge the warring factions to the negotiating table. The head of state said that the Federal Military Government [FMG] was committed to attending the next peace talks on Chad whenever it was convened by the OAU.

Gen Buhari condemned outside intervention which he said would make peace illusive in the territory. Peace can only return to Chad, he stated, if the leaders resolve to genuinely and actively seek it.

SIERRA LEONE

Government Announces Release of Prisoners

ABI 21948 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Freetown, July 12 (AFP) — Sixty-nine people held in connection with last year's disturbances near the border with Liberia were released here today.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Edward Kargbo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that 32 other people had been charged with murder, aggravated robbery and other serious offences in connection with incidents in the southern provinces district of Pujehun on the Liberian border have now been charged to court. [sentence as received]

All 32 were remanded in custody by the court. They have yet to plead to the charges.

The 101 held were arrested last November in police and Army operations after clashes which sent many people in the area fleeing to neighboring Liberia.

Mr Kargbo denied reports by Amnesty International that ten people had died in detention in Pujehun police station and Koidu. He admitted that two people had died in Pujehun prison and three in Koidu since January, but said it was not because of malnutrition.

ANGOLA

Official, FNLA Spokesman on Aims for Angola

*LD121418 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] The deputy defense minister and Navy commander of the People's Republic of Angola has denounced plans envisaging a government of national union which would include the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The Angolan leader has stressed that there can be no talks with UNITA, adding that it is the task of all patriotic Angolans to combat this organization.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA] have met newsmen in Lisbon. An FNLA spokesman, (Jose Rebelo), told them that the guerrillas' aim in Angola is to expel the [word indistinct] and Cuban mercenaries and pave the way for free elections.

According to (Jose Rebelo), 85 percent of Angolan territory is under FNLA and UNITA Control. He said the government's control over the capital is already (?loosening).

Dos Santos Receives Egyptian Envoy, SED Official

*MB121606 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] The Angolan head of state this morning received a personal message from Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak. The message was delivered by Ahmad Nabil al-Salawi, the Egyptian ambassador accredited to Angola.

The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola this morning also received Guenter Sieber, the chairman of the Department of International Relations of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], who brought a message of solidarity and friendship from President Erich Honecker. Present at the audience was Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for external relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. The chairman of the SED Department of International Relations is on the fourth and last day of his visit to our country.

Guenter Sieber was also received this morning at the MPLA-Labor Party national headquarters by Comrade Andre Pitra Petroff, the party Central Committee secretary for the production sector.

Briefs

Porto Amboim To Close — Following a decision taken by a team of technicians of the National Directorate of Engineering Works in the Ministry of Construction and of the Bridge National Enterprise, the commercial port of Porto Amboim, Cuanza Sul Province, will soon cease operation due to the worsening state of the loading dock, which can no longer bear the weight of the cranes. According to a statement made to ANGOP by Joao Antonio Maria, the head of the customs sector of the

Amboim port enterprise, the repair of the loading dock is an urgent task because its inactivity prevents the clearing of the merchandise in Lobito destined for Cuanza Sul Province. The Porto Amboim commercial port, which is 126 meters long, last underwent repairs in 1978. Since January of this year, 57 ocean-going ships have cast anchor at Porto Amboim carrying 9,452,617 metric tons of various types of cargo, which brought in revenues in excess of 10 million kwanzas. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Jan 84 MB]

LESOTHO

Allegations of Mutiny in Armed Forces Denied

*MB121238 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Allegations that the Lesotho Paramilitary Force [LPA] is in a state of mutiny have been dismissed as wishful thinking on the part of Lesotho's enemies. These allegations are contained in the latest publication of the South African-based so-called Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] and are based on recent incidents of armed robbery in which some members of the security forces were involved. The publication which carried these allegations, (*LIKHOTLONG*), circulates in South Africa.

According to a spokesman for the prime minister's office, the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, has said that the security forces of Lesotho were as loyal as ever despite the joint overtures by Ntsu Mokhehle's LLA and their foreign backers who have attempted to subvert Lesotho's Armed Forces.

The spokesman has quoted the prime minister as having disclosed that recent armed robberies in which a few members of the Armed Forces were involved were a calculated plan by the enemy to subvert Lesotho's forces. It had come to the knowledge of the prime minister that the enemy had infiltrated armed robbers and other criminals into the Armed Forces with a view to agitating against the government and some senior officers in the forces under the pretext of low salaries. Under this subversive plan members of the Armed Forces were being influenced to complement their salaries through armed robbery. But the real purpose was to foment chaos in the country. Fortunately the elements who were involved in this subversion have been identified. Some have already been arrested and will be dealt with by court martial.

The spokesman said that the prime minister had attributed successful nipping in the bud of this subversion to the unwavering loyalty of the overwhelming majority of members of the LPF and the police force who were all ready in future to crush all subversive overtures by the LLA quislings and their foreign mentors. The spokesman said that the prime minister had expressed total confidence in all the Armed Forces and the nation generally. The prime minister had also urged all to join hands and close ranks in preparation for the continuing onslaught by traitors and foreign agents.

Briefs

New Ambassador From Japan — The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Lesotho, His Excellency Masatoshi Ota, this morning presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru. Presenting his credentials, Mr Ota said that it was an honor for him to be appointed at the time when there are important developments in the history of southern Africa. Lesotho, as a member of the South African Development Coordination Conference, has been assuming an important role in the designation of political unity, stability, and economic development for southern Africa. Receiving the Japanese ambassador's credentials, King Moshoeshoe II observed that the growth of friendship between Lesotho and Japan in recent years has been satisfactory, and expressed hope that everything will be done to promote it. [Excerpts] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 84 MB]

MOZAMBIQUE

Military Talks With Zimbabwe Held in Chomoio

MB130549 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Zimbabwe took place yesterday afternoon in Chomoio town in Manica Province. They centered on aspects connected with the coordination of actions between the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] and the Zimbabwean Armed Forces.

The Mozambique delegation to the talks was led by Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, the chief of the FPLM General Staff, and the Zimbabwean delegation was headed by Rex Nhongo, the chief of the General Staff of that country's Armed Forces.

Speaking at the opening of the talks, which ended on the same day, Lt Gen Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, after greeting the visiting delegation, explained the country's situation particularly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, stressing the escalation of the military actions of the Mozambique Armed Forces aimed at totally annihilating the armed bandits.

In reply, Rex Nhongo said that Mozambique's problems are also Zimbabwe's problems. Hence the need for regular consultations between the two countries.

After the talks, Sebastiao Marcos Mabote told Radio Mozambique that they had been excellent.

Zambezia Frelimo Meeting Discusses Shortcomings

MB121650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 July 84

[Text] Mario Machungo, a member of the Political Bureau and leader of Zambezia Province, has said that there are shortcomings in the work carried out by the departments of the Frelimo Party provincial committee. Mario Machungo, who was speaking at a meeting of the party provincial secretariat in Quelimane yesterday, stressed that these shortcomings still prevail in some departments due to a lack of knowledge of the work to be carried out.

The leader of Zambezia Province recommended that the department of mobilization study efficient means of frustrating enemy subversion within the population.

The meeting of the Frelimo Party provincial committee in Zambezia analyzed the degree of adherence to last month's plan of action, as well as the participation of the youth of Zambezia Province in the compulsory military service.

5 Killed in Attack on Convoy Near Maputo

MB121918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] At least five people have been killed in an attack by armed men on a convoy of vehicles on the main road between the Lebombo border post and Maputo. In the incident two Nelspruit businessmen, Mr Kobus Meiring and Mr (Minnok) Hertzog, had a narrow escape when they fled the scene while under machine-gun attack. Mr Hertzog has told our Nelspruit staff that he and Mr Meiring were in the convoy when it came under attack about 40 km from Maputo. They reported the attack at Moamba. Mr Hertzog was a member of the delegation investigating trade with Mozambique.

Army Successes Against 'Armed Bandits' Cited

MB121145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The Mozambique armed forces [FPLM] have destroyed an important camp of the armed bandits in the Maganja da Costa District in Zambezia Province. In the operation, which destroyed the camp, the FPLM killed more than 30 bandits and wounded many others and recovered goods belonging to the public that had been stolen by the criminals. The newspaper *NOTICIAS*, which reports this, says that in their hurried escape the criminals left behind many of their dead colleagues.

In another operation in Maganja da Costa, the FPLM killed many bandits and captured five others and recovered various properties belonging to the public.

Brigades Formed To 'Neutralize Enemy' in Chimoio*MB121726 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] A brigade from the communal villages provincial commission in Manica recently worked with the peasants of Inchope, Chimoio District, to teach construction techniques for communal villages and improved houses. During the meetings with the peasants of Inchope, the brigade spoke on the importance of communal villages in the economic development of the country. It also mentioned the need for each resident of Inchope to carry out a concrete task in honor of the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle for national liberation.

Also from Chimoio we have news that brigades recently were formed who are to work in the wards, communal villages, and working areas, mobilizing the residents to heighten popular vigilance to neutralize enemy activities.

Government Releases, Finds Jobs for 72 'Bandits'*MB131134 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] Seventy-two armed bandits, who accepted the Mozambican Government's amnesty offer and surrendered with their weapons, have been released from custody in Mozambique's southern Province of Inhambane.

Under the terms of the amnesty, Mozambican members of the Mozambique National Resistance who give themselves up are being reintegrated into society. The Army command in Inhambane announced that all 72 gunmen who surrendered had not only been released but had already accepted jobs found for them by the government.

Netherlands Signs Technical Assistance Agreement*MB121314 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] In Maputo this morning, Mozambique and the Netherlands signed a general technical assistance agreement in various fields of bilateral cooperation.

The agreement was signed by Rui Baltazar, the Mozambican finance minister, and Mrs Eegje Schoo, Netherlands minister of development cooperation. During the talks held prior to the signing of the agreement, Minister Rui Baltazar welcoming the Netherlands delegation and expressed gratitude for the support given by the Netherlands to Mozambique. He also said that the visit was a further opportunity for the Netherlands to familiarize itself with the Mozambican reality.

Radio Mozambique learned this morning that the Netherlands is ready to give Mozambique 25 million florins worth of assistance, which is about \$16 million, to be used in a special food aid program. Our country has been tasked with duty of studying methods of utilizing this sum. The Netherlands will also step up

its support for the development of Beira port in a bilateral action within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference region.

The minister of cooperation and development of the Netherlands, accompanied by Julio Carrilho, the Mozambican minister of public works and housing, also visited the sewage plant of the city of Maputo this morning. The Netherlands' contribution to the Maputo City sewage plant is estimated at about 23 million florins, in addition to the technical support given by seven people.

The delegation from the Netherlands was also expected to be received this morning by Alcantara Santos, the minister of ports, railroads, and merchant marine. According to the schedule, the Netherlands minister of cooperation and development is to visit Maputo's green farming areas this afternoon.

Matsinhe Named New Niassa Provincial Leader*MB121700 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau this morning took command of the leadership of Niassa Province. The conferring of power took place during a mass rally in the city of Lichinga and another ceremony which took place at the provincial government headquarters. Both ceremonies were chaired by Joaquim Chissano, a member of the Political Bureau and the minister of foreign affairs, before officials of Niassa Province.

New Microwave Link With Swaziland Opens*MB121616 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 12 July 84*

[Text] Mozambique and Swaziland established a new microwave link in June, according to an announcement by Telecommunications of Mozambique which is quoted by *NOTICIAS* newspaper. The source reveals that the new link in telecommunications has a maximum capacity of 960 channels and is presently working with 60, and that it will permit a substantial improvement in the quality of communications between the two neighboring countries.

This is Mozambique's first link with the Pan-African Telecommunications Network, known as (Panafel). This link will have other connections with the remaining neighboring countries as planned in the development of telecommunications.

French Radio Delegation Agrees to Cooperation*MB121001 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 11 Jul 84*

[Text] Radio Mozambique and Radio France Internationale have agreed to promote cooperation in a number of fields. This was agreed upon at talks which today ended in Maputo. The leasing of the news media facilities and the exchange of programs and music will be promoted immediately.

The two radio stations also intend to broaden their scope of cooperation in the near future. The delegation of Radio France Internationale, led by its director general, was received by Jose Luis Cabaco, the Mozambique information minister, this afternoon.

NAMIBIA

Editorial: SWAPO Bent on Self-Destructive Madness

MB121012 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans

29 Jun 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Madness"]

[Text] Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. So said the wise Greeks of old. When one looks at SWAPO's strategy it would seem this madness has totally blinded the organization. It is headed on a course of inevitable self-destruction — and that at the cost of Namibians who could have lived and worked in peace with their fellow countrymen.

It is as though the organization simply cannot grasp the disfavor it has fallen into in both Africa and the Western world. Africa is starving; Africa is tired of instability; Africa is enraged over the innocent blood being shed. And the West, for its part, is fed up with the terrorism indulged in by selfish pedants.

Everyone is opposed to SWAPO's strategy, and it cannot see this. It perseveres with a course of action hated and scorned by others.

— It makes a fool of a Kenneth Kaunda, a Dos Santos, and a whole lot of West African heads of state. All of these have tried in one way or another to promote peace, but SWAPO commits hostility.

— It turns its back on Russia's insistence that it accept the Kaunda concept.

— It places Dos Santos in an untenable position by breaking the Lusaka Agreement.

— Each and everyone is trying in the international arena to bring about conditions conducive to independence, while SWAPO undermines stability. Not on a massive scale (because it no longer has the power to do so), but scandalously, through terror and hate. It is retarding the independence process by the conditions it is creating. For it is impossible for South Africa to consider independence for Namibia, knowing it will hand over the inhabitants of the territory to a disciple of Marxism. South Africa cannot, with a clear conscience, deliver the people of this country into the hands of a Soviet tool.

Only Russia would benefit from independence gained by revolution. Russia does not want independence negotiated around the conference table. It wants independence which goes hand in hand with the victory over the people by violence. It wants the kind of independence in which the inhabitants are subjected to the will of a military dictator.

Of course, matters would never develop to that stage. The masses of South-West Africa will simply refuse to surrender their freedom for the sake of Soviet-Marxist power madness. What is desirable for Russia and Nujoma is decidedly not the desire of people with an honest longing for peace.

All this is not understood by SWAPO leadership. SWAPO goes blundering ahead in blind insanity — on a path of total rejection not only by the mainstream around it, but also by its own members, who are beginning to show their displeasure at the senseless plundering.

SOUTH AFRICA

4 Killed, 21 Injured by Car Bomb Outside Factory

MB121807 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1802 GMT

12 Jul 84

[Text] Durban, July 12, SAPA — Four blacks were killed and 21 people injured, at least one seriously, in a powerful car bomb explosion in Durban's industrial Bluff area late this afternoon. Ten of the injured are whites. According to Major Piet Meiring, of the Police Liaison Unit in Durban, the seriously injured victim is a black.

The explosion occurred outside APV Hall, an air conditioning and refrigeration concern, on the corner of Bluff and Sage Roads in Jacobs, near the South Coast Freeway, at about 4:30 this afternoon, sending up a huge pall of smoke.

Some of the victims were factory employees and others passers-by. Eyewitnesses reported "bodies all over the place." A fire department spokesman said the dead and injured had been "badly burnt," some beyond recognition. He said the vehicle in which the explosives had been planted was destroyed and it was not possible to say what the make was.

APV Hall's factory was said to have been extensively damaged and surrounding buildings and motor vehicles in the area were also reported damaged. The area was cordoned off immediately as ambulances, police, traffic officials and emergency units rushed in. Glass shards and debris littered the scene.

A spokesman for the factory declined comment, saying he "did not want to speak to the press" until he was fully informed of the situation.

Further Details

MB121612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT

12 Jul 84

[Text] Durban, July 13, SAPA — Four people were killed and 13 injured when a car bomb exploded at 4:25 pm this afternoon in Bluff Road, Jacobs, Durban, according to a police spokesman. The area was immediately cordoned off as police, traffic officials and firemen converged on the scene. Police could give no further details at this stage.

Jacobs is an industrial area about eight km from the city centre on the way to the Durban Airport. The blast occurred just two kilometers from the site of the oil refinery damaged by a bomb explosion in May. Another car bomb explosion in Durban in April killed three passersby.

Car Bomb Used; Toll Rises

MB130954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pretoria, Jul 13, SAPA — An explosion which ripped through Durban's industrial suburb of Jacobs late yesterday afternoon, killing five people and injuring 27, was caused by a car-bomb, police confirmed in Pretoria today. A police spokesman said it had now been definitely established that a car-bomb was responsible for the blast. It is not known yet, however, what type of explosive was used.

Yesterday's bomb blast claimed another victim today when an unidentified 24-year-old man, who had been seriously injured in the explosion, died while undergoing surgery at the King Edward VIII hospital.

This brings the death toll to five. Twenty-seven people were injured in the blast in a crowded Jacobs street yesterday. The names of the dead and injured have not yet been released.

Soldiers Narrowly Missed

MB131006 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0933 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Durban, July 13, SAPA — Two truckloads of soldiers narrowly escaped death or serious injury when a massive car bomb exploded in a Jacob, Durban, road merely seconds after they had passed it. The bomb went off at 4:24 pm yesterday in Bluff Road and in one blinding flash left four dead people burning in the street and at least 27 others maimed or injured. Those injured included 13 whites, 12 blacks and two Indians.

Three soldiers were treated for minor injuries and a fourth is still under observation for shock. In the other Army truck three labourers were slightly injured.

Brigadier J.R. van den Hooven, chief of the security branch in Durban, said the estimated size of the bomb was between 30 kilograms and 60 kilograms.

Bluff Road is used regularly by Army personnel going between Defence Force installations on the Bluff and in Jacobs.

Brigadier van den Hooven said it was unlikely that those killed had been occupants of the car.

Minister Blames ANC

MB130637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The minister of law and order [as heard], Mr Louis Le Grange, says the car bomb in Durban which killed four people and injured at least 19 was a confirmation of a recent statement by the ANC and the South African Communist Party that they would intensify attacks on civilian populations. Speaking in parliament, Mr Le Grange, together with the leaders of all the opposition parties, expressed his condolences to the next of kin of the deceased and the injured victims. Mr Le Grange said the police had immediately cordoned off the area and that every available police officer had been called out to track down those responsible for the act of meaningless violence.

Our Durban news office reports that two of the seven people admitted to Addington Hospital yesterday were still receiving treatment. They are 24-year-old Mr (Hennie Maynard), who has burn wounds, and 8-year-old (Chantelle Armstrong), who is being treated for cuts and shock. They are both in a satisfactory condition. The area where the explosion took place was cordoned off this morning between South Coast Road and Chamberlain Road.

Commenting on the blast in Cape Town, the leader of the official opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said he condemned it in the strongest terms, adding that violence led to violence in a self-destructive spiral. He said one wondered why Natal was being singled out more than any other area for bomb attacks, saying it appeared almost as if some vendetta was being settled at the cost of innocent lives.

Mr Tom Langley of the Conservative Party said he suspected that the ANC would again accept responsibility for the act. However, if it did not, the incident was in any case the work of the ANC or its partners in spirit. The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the perpetrators of the attack were subhuman criminals who deserved to be hunted until they were removed from free society. He said that such indiscriminate killing made a mockery of claims by those perpetrators that they were liberators of the oppressed and revealed them for what they were.

Police Confirm Car Bomb at Detective's Home

MB130932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pretoria, Jul 13, SAPA — Police confirmed in Pretoria today that a Brixton murder and robbery squad detective's car and part of his house had been damaged in an explosion at his Soweto home on Wednesday night.

The blast was thought to have been triggered by an explosive device placed in his car, which was parked in the backyard of his home. No one was injured in the explosion.

Police in Pretoria said Detective Warrant Officer Reuben Ranaka had arrived home at 8 pm on Wednesday and parked his kombi in the backyard. The explosion occurred about two hours later, at approximately 10 pm.

The vehicle was extensively damaged and part of Mr Ranaka's house was damaged in the blast. No further details were available. Police are investigating.

KaNwane Official Speaks at Session on Self-Rule

*MB131211 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] The commissioner general of the Swazi ethnic group, Mr (Punt Jansen), says now that the Rumpff Commission of inquiry into incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland has been dissolved, it is time for all Swazis in KaNgwane to join forces in developing the whole area to its full potential. Mr (Jansen) was speaking at the opening of the special session of the KaNgwane legislative assembly. The purpose of the special session is to request the state president to declare KaNgwane a self-governing territory within South Africa and to grant KaNgwane self-governing status under the existing KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation.

Paper Urges Visa for Jackson, Decries Democrats

*MB121900 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans
3 Jul 84 p 10*

[Editorial: "Let Jackson Come"]

[Text] South Africa still has unpleasant memories of the Reverend Jesse Jackson's previous visit to this country. In a multi-national society which is generally struggling to build greater goodwill and national loyalties across racial barriers, we can survive without the inflammatory speeches and open incitement of racial tension of which the reverend was guilty then.

Now it seems the black consciousness leader, who is more or less still a candidate for the American presidency, plans to visit the Republic again to accomplish, among other things, the release of imprisoned Nelson Mandela. This follows Reverend Jackson's recent flirtation with Communist leader Fidel Castro in Havana. There he secured the release of a group of American drug smugglers.

The question is whether the government should thwart the reverend's plans to visit South Africa or give him a visa. This paper says he should be allowed to come for two reasons.

First, not many people take Reverend Jackson's actions seriously any more. He has frequently shown that he is the type of rebel fighter who adversely affects his own cause again and again. For this reason he is a great embarrassment to the Democratic Party in its bid to replace President Reagan in the White House. If, through his planned visit to South Africa, he allows that type of

embarrassment to increase, we believe this is the second important reason why he should be allowed to come here. After all we should welcome almost anything that will help keep a man like Mr Mondale and the Democrats from taking over the reins of government in America next year.

Commentary Discusses Democratic Presidential Bid

*MB121705 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Station commentary: "Developments in the Democratic Party's Race for the White House"]

[Text] The Democratic Party's bid to win the U.S. presidential election in November has been fraught with difficulties and drama since it became clear in the early primaries that former Vice President Walter Mondale was not having it all his own way. Of the eight original candidates, he was tipped to win the nomination by the end of the first few primaries. The New Hampshire result, however, catapulted the relatively obscure Colorado senator, Gary Hart, into the limelight and one of the bloodiest battles in nominations history was on. The heat of it was such that even now, with more than the required number of delegates for next week's convention, Mr Mondale is referred to as the probable nominee.

Trailing the two frontrunners by a wide margin is the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the first black to aim his sights at the White House. With little chance of winning the nomination he is sure to have a marked influence on it and the presidential election itself. He has been responsible for the massive registration of new black voters, the majority of whom will certainly not be voting for President Reagan. Mr Jackson, however, has blotted his copybook with an anti-Semitic remark, his veiled threat to instruct blacks not to vote if some of his ideas are not incorporated in the Democratic manifesto, and a mild rebuke from President Reagan not to involve himself in foreign policy matters.

Mr Hart, meanwhile, who threatened all sorts of action to wrest the nomination from Mr Mondale at next week's convention, has apparently backed down and gone as far as saying he is willing to be Mr Mondale's running mate, a prospect he has previously declined. But there has been pressure from several quarters on Mr Mondale to choose a woman for the job and there is now more than speculation that he has decided on Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro of New York in preference to a number of black hopefuls.

The Democratic convention in San Francisco next week will have to ratify the ticket and the manifesto. Until then it will not be certain who gets the official nomination or who the running mate will be, a black, or a woman, or even Mr Hart. One thing is certain: They will have to put their differences aside if they hope to beat the incumbent, Mr Reagan.

Commentary Notes End of Westminster-Type Government

*MB130713 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Station commentary]

[Text] For South Africa, the conclusion today of the last parliamentary session under the Westminster system of government is an occasion for reviewing past and future in the constitutional development of the country. It marks the final constitutional break from the Westminster mold inherited in 1910. In that sense, it is the culmination of an evolutionary process that has been underway for at least the second half of the 75 years since union. That, in itself, is an historic moment in the progress towards broadening democracy and strengthening unity in the great diversity that characterizes the peoples of this region.

Equally important is the focus on the future — in particular, on the entrenchment in South African politics of changes that have been occurring in its very nature, in the style of conducting politics, it has been called. The Westminster system was found to be unable to accommodate the variety of community demands and aspirations that are manifested in the South African political life. If anything, it strengthened rivalries and efforts to dominate and thus intensified strife.

Over the years it became generally agreed that the country had to change to a more appropriate system. That insight was reflected in the far-reaching constitutional changes that have been taking place beginning some 30 years ago in meeting demands for political self-determination among black nations and creating structures for regional cooperation among the independent states.

The next step in that progress will be taken on 3 September with the accommodation of the Colored and Indian communities in the political system. It is the outcome of more than 10 years of investigation, negotiation, and deliberation — more than was devoted to any previous constitutional question. But it is by no means the end of the road. Much more lies ahead in securing a dispensation in which the many diverse communities, with the security of each guaranteed, are able to work together harmoniously for the good of all.

That further development will be greatly facilitated by the approach of consensus politics that is built into the new parliamentary system. In this new era, politics is becoming more sophisticated and certainly more difficult to conduct successfully as the whole style of political activity changes. The old style of confrontation politics cannot meet the needs of a society that is composed entirely of minorities that must somehow work together or fall apart in perpetual strife.

It requires of politicians an expertise in dealing with different factions, seeking common ground, and pursuing goals through persuasion and negotiation. When the house rises tonight, therefore, its members will do so as the last representatives of a formative era, but also as the first to move into a dispensation that will more clearly reflect — and more purposefully realize — the aspirations of all South Africans.

SWAZILAND**Ombudsman Reveals Charges Against Nxumalo**

*MB130648 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jul 84*

[Text] The office of the ombudsman yesterday said that it had received representations that substantial sums of money were loaned to Dr Sishayi Simon Nxumalo, former minister of finance, by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, BCCI, while he was chairman of the said bank. Making the announcement at the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation, STBC, studios, the ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila, said the representations are in terms of the company law which prohibits any director or chairman of a company from obtaining substantial loans from that company or institution. The amounts being investigated by the ombudsman's office are in the region of 730,000 emalangen. This money was loaned by BCCI to its chairman either personally or to his companies.

The ombudsman's office is further looking into allegations of possible abuse of funds totaling 72,000 emalangen by Dr Nxumalo, while he was managing director of Tibiyo taka Ngwane. Further, the office of the ombudsman is investigating an allegation that Dr Nxumalo obtained in London on 29 January 1982, the sum of 3,500 pounds sterling from a representative of the Swaziland Chemical Industries, the sum being an inducement for the said Dr Nxumalo to use his office as managing director of Tibiyo to assist Swaziland Chemical industries in some of its difficulties.

Delegate Discusses PTA Meeting, Customs Trade List

*MB121912 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 12 Jul 84*

[Text] A four-man Swazi delegation led by the minister without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Nsisi, returned home after attending the fourth meeting of the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, Council of Ministers held in Harare, Zimbabwe.

In an interview with one of the delegates who attended the meeting, Miss Mthembayena Dlamini, chief commercial officer in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Tourism, said the meeting was preceded by the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission of Experts. She said both meetings were attended by delegates from all PTA member states, and by observers from some of the six nonmember states and United Nations agencies.

Speaking about customs and trade, the chief commercial officer said the commodity common list goods to be given preferential treatment when being traded with the PTA subregion has been finalized and gazetted by most member states and by the PTA Secretariat. She said the common list came into effect on 1 July, when the PTA operational phase was implemented, adding that the second round of negotiations for goods to be included and exchanged from the common list will begin in September this year. Mthembayena said about 13.4 million emalangen rights worth of business [as heard] has been conducted, saying of this,

6.7 million emalangeni represented 50 percent of the total transaction that has been settled in hard convertible currencies, thus saving foreign exchange.

Talking about the PTA Development Bank, Miss Dlamini said the defunct East African Community was not willing to host the bank, adding that a new bank must be set up in a location still to be recommended by an extraordinary meeting of the ministers of trade and finance to be held before November of this year. She said five countries, Malawi, Kenya, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, have opted to host the PTA bank.

Security Head, Other Police Promotions Announced

*MB120926 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 11 Jul 84*

[Text] The police department has announced promotions and new postings in the Swaziland Police Force with effect from 8 June 1984.

In a press release this afternoon, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, assistant commissioner of police, has been appointed chief of security; Mr H.M. Simelane has been promoted to the rank of assistant commissioner of police responsible for administration and training, a post previously held by Mr Mdziniso; and Mr J. Dube has been promoted to the rank of a senior superintendent of police and posted as the regional commander for Shiselweni.

The others are Mr F.E. Masondo, who has been promoted to the rank of the superintendent of police in charge of fraud and vice squad in Manzini; Inspector J.M. Jele promoted to the rank of assistant superintendent of police; and Subinspector A. Mathunya promoted to the rank of inspector of police.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Opposition to Namibia 'Linkage'

*MB121416 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
28 Jun 84 p 1*

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday reiterated Zambia's opposition to the linkage by South Africa and the United States of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to Namibia's independence.

He said such "artificial barriers" were delaying the attainment of independence for Namibia and prolonging the loss of life.

The President said this at the beginning of talks with the United Nations High Commissioner for Namibia Mr Bragesh Mishra at State House.

He said Zambia believed in the United Nations which was the only hope for peaceful existence in a troubled world. While the UN was not superhuman there was need to strengthen its hand.

He noted that the problem of Namibia was an important pre-occupation for the United Nations which had taken a stand on the issue through UN resolution 435.

The fact that the implementation of this resolution had not been done did not mean that member countries of the UN were not pushing hard. Resolution 435 had "not moved" because of artificial barriers put up by the United States and South Africa.

Both the U.S. and South Africa must think again and abandon their insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The President said innocent Namibians — black and white — and South Africans were dying because of the protracted fighting caused "by the unfortunate artificial barrier".

"There is no logic in linking the two," Dr Kaunda said. The Namibian people could not decide on the presence of Cuban troops from Angola which was a sovereign state.

President Kaunda described Mr Mishra's role as a difficult one which he was undertaking on behalf of the United Nations.

The talks were attended by Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs Mr Wilfred Phiri.

In reply, Mr Mishra said Zambia had done so much for the cause of Namibia and this would be reflected in the annals of the disputed territory's history.

He noted that Zambia had facilitated the setting up of the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. It was an institution which was giving skills to young Namibians who would run the affairs of their independent country.

Referring to the Frontline States' support and struggle for Namibia's independence, Mr Mishra said: "We are struggling in the United Nations as you are struggling for Namibia's independence."

Mr Mishra said Zambia was regarded in international circles as a loyal member of the United Nations whose commitment to the ideals of the world body were beyond doubt.

Zaire Arrests Zambian at Border for Spying

*MB121400 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
28 Jun 84 p 1*

[Excerpts] A Zambian has been arrested by Zairean authorities at Mokambo border for alleged "spying."

The man, a panel beater and mechanic of Kamuchanga township in Mufulira, was "arrested" on Wednesday last week when he crossed into Zaire.

Immigration officers at Mokambo confirmed the arrest yesterday and said they were in touch with their counterparts in Zaire.

The immigration entry book at the border shows that the man crossed the border on June 20 in the morning.

The Zaireans said the captive was taken to Lubumbashi last Thursday, the day after his arrest.

"The reason they have given is that he was spying."

Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mr Pickson Chitambala said he was still waiting for a report from Mr Kaseunga.

Last week, Mr Chitambala warned that the Party on the Copperbelt would no longer help retrieve people abducted to Zaire over smuggling.

The warning came after reports that the fate of a Zambian believed to be a Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines employee who was abducted three weeks ago in Kasumbalesa was not known.

President Kaunda has, meanwhile, been hailed for taking initiative to discuss the thorny Zambia-Zaire border crisis with his counterpart Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

North-Western Province Governor for National Guidance [as published] Mr Leo Katakwe praised the President when he addressed a meeting of ward chairmen, section and branch officials at the boma conference room yesterday.

In Mansa, the Ministry of Home Affairs was urged to provide better facilities to immigration officers along border areas if smuggling of essentials is to be controlled.

The call was made yesterday by Mansa Central Member of Parliament Mr Edward Chinungu.